INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.
Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 205 · BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 16 1928 · ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
18 Aug.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind. ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
1st Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
31st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
17th Aug. 9 A.M.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
8th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	6 Aug.	16 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	15th Aug.	25th Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 358.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
17th Aug.	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an expetienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

Any Reader of
"The Bombay Chronicle"
Who Sends Stamps for Four Annas Will Get Free
A SPECIMEN COPY OF
The Indian Review
An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributionson affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents, by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

PRESS OPINIONS

Calcutta Review.—In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide..... Shows a wonderful catholicity.

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Sanjvartman, Bombay.—Undoubtedly a gem of its kind and no cultured Indian cares to be without it.

Annual Subsn. Rs.Five(India)Rs.7-8(Foreign)
A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches, and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Publishers, Madras.

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK
The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.
KATNI
SOAP STONE
LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

NEW DISCOVERY
By Dr. DESAI, L. M. & S.
For HYDROCELE
Can be Radically Cured in Fifteen Minutes at one sitting WITHOUT OPERATION.
TREATMENT GIVEN IN BOMBAY FOR 4 DAYS EVERY MONTH BY SPECIAL (DEPOSIT) APPOINTMENT ONLY.
Details with Certificates can be had, if three anna Stamps are sent to
Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadi Falia, SURAT, : : : (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

THOSE
Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of
Kamshastra
A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).
THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.
It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.
As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.
25% of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY, 10.

Bombay Chronicle

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Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS WANTED. Sell most useful pocket household novelties. Apply with Stamp GAZDAR BROS., No. 2, Vaka Mohta, Chira Bazar, Bombay.
A R1112

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare. Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, DELHI.
A R1111

WANTED—A well educated and highly accomplished LADY as COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER, must be versed in sewing and other household duties. Apply stating salary expected age nationality to 2175, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1100

WANTED—A qualified INDIAN MIDWIFE as HEALTH-VISITOR. Pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- with free unfurnished quarter. Middle-aged with previous experience preferred. Must know Hindustani. Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Welfare Centre, Bandikui, Rajputana.
A 30940

WANTED—ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience or retired from Government service. None below age forty need apply. Pay Rs. 100/- rising to Rs. 150/- p.m. with free quarters. Good field for private practice which will be allowed when not on duty. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 30929

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—2 SHOPS and ROOMS on second floors Apply Messrs GHASIRAM RATIRAM. CONTRACTORS. Phone 25336. Rent for a single shop Rs. 40 and for a single room Rs. 23/- Add. 65, New Hanuman Lane. Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
C R1105

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R R1102

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A Secondhand FOLDING MACHINE in full working order. Width required to take 52" wide cloth. Apply with full particulars, stating year, make and the lowest price. (Apply Box No. 2175) Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 30934

FOR SALE—Brand New Machinery. SPINNING PLANT, of 13,000 Spindles by Howard and Bullough, with its Preparatory Machinery and Gearing complete. WEAVING PLANT, of 200 Looms by Henry Livesey, with Preparatory Machinery, Calender, Finishing and Gearing complete. POWER PLANT, One "Hicks" 2,000 I.H.P. Steam Engine Two "Hicks" Boilers 30'-0" X 8'-0" X 180 lbs. presure, with "Greens" Economiser of 448 Tube. Apply—MAYASHANKER THACKER and Co., 47 A., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R1101

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned MAHOMEDBHAI ABDULHUSSEIN and ABDEALLI ABDULHUSSEIN have contracted to purchase from FRAMJI EDALJI TADIWALLA, CAPTAIN JAL EDALJI DHANJIBHAI and BANUBAI JAMSETJI CURSETJI DALAL, administrators of the estate and effects of Bai Maneckbai, daughter of Dinshaw Ratanji, the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim against the said properties by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 57-65, Dhanji Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Street or Boomlacher Street, admeasuring 31 square yards or thereabouts according to the Extract from the Survey Register bearing New Survey No. 9285 and Collector's New No. 5763 and Cadastral Survey No. 296 (Fort Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2032 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomedbhai Abdulhussein and Abbasbhai Abdulhussein, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Solicitor, on or towards the North Boomlacher lane and on or towards the South by the property of Wadia Charity Trust.

SECONDLY:—All that the right, title and interest of the Vendors in newly assessed land admeasuring 21 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's No. 7520, Cadastral Survey No. 308 part (Fort Division) situate, lying and being at Mody Street or Boomlacher Street, bearing Municipal A. Ward No. 2032 and Street No. 5.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1928.

ABDEALLI ABDULHUSSEIN,
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDULHUSSEIN.
Purchasers.
30938

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SARUPCHAND RAJKARAN MEHTA, late of Bombay, Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant Deceased.

DOLATRAM DALPATRAM SHUKLA, of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort, a Merchant, one of the Executors named in the Will of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 4th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 4th day of August, 1928.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
30930

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, owner of houses and other premises are hereby notified that under conditions to be obtained from the Undersigned, a subvention at the rate of Rs. 100 per seat will be paid by the Municipality to any owner who converts on his premises basket privies into water closets.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14-8-1928.
30935

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LINOTYPE MACHINE AND ONE GESTETNER DUPLICATOR.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 159 of 1928.

Jagatguru Shri Prativadi Bhayankar Anantacharyaji Maharaj .. Plaintiff.

vs.

The National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff above named and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above Suit, dated 30th day of January, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1928 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises of the National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. at 21, Dalal Street, Fort.

One Linotype Machine.
One Gestetner Duplicator.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
THE KID BROTHER
If you haven't laughed a second in all your born days, you'll Howl when you see the Comedy King's latest Masterpiece.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 pm.
NIGHT LIFE OF NEW YORK
Featuring an all-Star Cast including—
DOROTHY GISH
ROD LA ROCQUE AND ERNEST TORRENCE.
Peppy Story of Metropolitan Jazz and Romance—woven around a Youth from the country, who had painted the old home town red, thrown into the vortex of the Mad whirl of Ceaseless Rounds of Pleasure!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A ROLLICKING FARCE OF A WANDERING BRIDEGROOM
THREE WEEKS IN PARIS
featuring a strong Cast including
MATT MOORE
AND
DOROTHY DEVORE
IN GAY PAREE.
—When it was easy to forget even the whinsome charms of the newly married bride he had so recently left behind.

DR. AMBEDKAR AND LAW STUDENTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is published in papers that the students of the first L.L.B. class (C. Division) read a letter of protest when Dr. B. R. Ambedker, M.L.C., who is a lecturer in the Law College, entered his class on the morning of the 7th inst. against his action in supporting the motion of the Government in the Council to appoint a committee to work jointly with the Simon Commission; and they are further reported to have walked out of the class-room in a body after they had read the letter. In this connection I want to acquaint your readers with the real facts of the so-called patriotic walk-out, having myself ascertained the facts from a reliable source.

The letter of which so much unecessary fuss was made, was as a matter of fact never heroically read as is alleged but was left safe in an envelope on the table and the so-called Nationalists left the room when Dr. Ambedker showed in his appearance. They were hardly more than ten inasmuch as the number of the signatories to the above letter could not go above twenty, inspite of the most assiduous and incessant propaganda carried on by the starwarts of the movement during the previous days. Even of these twenty signatories many were absent. Under these circumstances it would have been nearer the truth if it had been given out that only a few walked out of the room. When Dr. Ambedker stopped in, there were more than thirty students in their seats. And the class went on as usual as if nothing had happened.

I, for one, should have thought that these cultured patriots gave the true version of the occurence to the press, but for the fact that I learned the real facts from a reliable source. It is really responsible pillars of our nation going most regrettable to see these future to the abominable length of throwing their love for truth to the winds in their hot-haste of running down their so-called betrayer of the cause of the country. Could they be justified in betraying truth in criticising their betrayer? If there be anything that no lover of morality can tolerate, it is unclean politics.

By keeping the letter on the table and leaving the room as a mark of protest, they have exhibited beyond any doubt their want of any sense of proportion. Even a man in the street could tell that the lecture room was not the place of giving ventilation to their indignant feelings over a political issue. They come there with no other motive, but to drink deep at the fountains of law. That is the reason why, I am sure the other students who remained in the class did not join the boycotters. They were also against the Simon Seven. They were not a whit less patriotic than these so-called boycotters. The former are robust patriots, whereas the latter are merely fond of coming in the limelight and parading themselves as heroes before the public gaze.

These so-called bycotters by their unwise step have unwittingly given a handle to the co-operators to parade the unwary public that the majority of the college students are in favour of the Simon Commission. Have they now realised what a wrong step they had taken?

One wonders what 'particular reason' had the law students to show their 'strong disapproval' of Dr. Ambedker's action towards the Simon Commission. The 'particular reason' given is that he is their professor and as such he should have been their true guide, leader and source of inspiration. One need not be told that the guide, leader and a source of inspiration has a special reference to politics. It is a pity that they missed their true vocations and attended the dry law-class, insead of sitting at the feet of inspiring political personalities. It is high time that they realised that Dr. Ambedker has been appointed as professor for no other reason than to teach law to his students. How one wishes that they now woke up from their long slumber of ignorance.

By this irrational act they have made themselves the laughing stock of all. They should have known that Dr. Ambedker did not represent them. He was in the Legislative Council to represent the views of the untouchables of this Presidency. And as such he is amenable to the mandate of the untouchables who constitute his constituency. The law-students had no business to enter into protest, though they might be sorry to witness such a sad spectacle, against Dr. Ambedner's course of action and much less to give him a mandate to resign his seat on the committee. Has not the doctor scrupulously expressed the real sentiments and opinions of his untouchable brethren? Could these pseudo bycotters point out any meeting of the untouchables held anywhere in these few months against the Simon Commission? The pseudo bycotters zealously want the principle of self-determination to be applied to our country, but hesitate to apply it in the case of the untouchables.

It is not the question whether co-operation with the Simon Commission by the Untouchables would result in any substantial gain in favour of the Untouchables or not; but the question is what are the sentiments and opinions of the Untouchables with regard to the Commission. They are assuredly for co-operation with the Simon Commission. And hence it is but the duty of Dr. Ambedker, as their accredited representative, to give expression to them in the Legislative Council. Under these circumstances, it is self-evident that Dr. Ambedker did not betray the cause of his Untouchable brethren.

It is a fact that whole of India is seething with indignation at the insult, hurled at her face and as a consequence she has abstained from co-operating with the Commission. And yet the Untouchables are for the co-operation. And why is this so? Do they not feel the insult? They do. But it pales into insignificance if compared with the inhuman treatment meted out to them by the caste-Hindus in their daily life. Will boycotter come foward to deny it? Those who have got their eyes open, would see that they are treated even worse than animals. Even animals are allowed to drink water from a public fountain and enter any place of human habitation. The temples, are not polluted by their entry. But these so-called Untouchables, the human beings, our own co-religionists, the bones of our bone and flesh of our flesh are not given better treatment than the animals. Is it not a heart-rending sight to see? It should make any true patriot look inwardly and think and not criticise the unfortunate brethren if they feared to place their interests in he cusody of the caste-Hindus.

Could these things, the inhuman atrocities, be not remedied by the caste-Hindus without the attainment of Swaraj? Yes, they could. Nay, they must be remedied before the Swaraj could be obtained. And hence Mahatma Gandhi with unique foresight and rare statesmanship has long prescribed the removal of untouchability as one of the conditions precedent to the attainment of Swaraj. But, unfortunately, the caste-Hindus are not as keen as they should be to give our Untouchable brethren their elementary human rights, with the unhappy result that the Untouchables have long lost their confidence and trust in the bonafides of the caste-Hindus. It is the duty of the caste-Hindus first to dispel the dense clouds of suspicion and distrust that have gathered in the political horizan and then expect co-operation from the Untouchables. Let us remove untouchability; let them have free access to the temples; let them have the use of every public institution. Let us treat them as our equals in all spheres of our daily activities, so that their self-respect may not be wounded. If we did all this, I am sure, they will side with us in all our common endeavours, nay they will even lay down their lives for us. It is high time we realised all this. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the youths of this country to fight most strenuously to see that the Untouchables are given equal rights with their co-religionists in all spheres.

—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KOWLY.

CRICKET TOUR OF INDIA

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

"The Civil and Military Gazette" states that un-official negotions have been proceeding for some time between a member of the Indian Board of Cricket Control and a member of the South African Cricket Association, regarding a visit to India in the winter of 1929-30 by the South Afrilan team which is to tour England in the summer of 1929.

The negotiations have reached the stage when members of the South African organisation have intimated that they would welcome an official invitation for a tour of approximately for months.

The subject now becomes one for official negotiation between the controlling bodies in India and South Africa and the "Civil and Military Gazette" is given to understand that a meeting of the Control Board will be called in late October or early November to make definite decisions, probably enalling early circularisation of regional cricket organisations in order to ascertain their views and the extent of financial support they are prepared to give.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

HIGHER LIVERPOOL—UNFAVOURABLE EASTERN BELT FORCAST. SHORT COVERING—SOME TRADE BUPING—FUTURES 45 TI 50 POINT HIGHER.—

NEW York, August 14.

Insypathy with high Liverpool quotations, the New York futures market opened at a rise of 15 points but reacted 14 points on scattered selling. During the afternoon reports of heavy rains over the Eastern belt and unfavourable weather forecast stimulated considerabe covering and some trade buying which resulted in a steady rise of values. The market closed at a net rise of 45 to 50 points Spot Cotton prices improved 40 points to 18.95c.

The New Orleans futures market vas very steady and closed at a rise of 45 to 42 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 44 points to 18.71c.

After drastic long liquidation and hedge selling to-day's improvement is by no means a return of confidence. It is said that so far very little damage is done by weevil and would prefer selling if prices improve further.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Unrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 14th Inst. as under:—

"Market steadier owing to rains in East: Rather sell at further advance."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Short Covering. Some buying by trade. January Highest 18.70 (2.59 p.m.) Lowest 18.19 (12-41 p.m.).

October Highest 18.73+47 lowest 18.28 +.02.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, 14.

October	18.71+.45
December	18.71+.46
January	19.67+.49
March	18.76+.50
May	18.76+.50
Middling Spot	18.95+.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 14.

October	18.10 plus .45
January	18.22 plus .42
Middling Spot	18.71 plus .44

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As know in Liverpool at closing time).

October	18.50
January	18.43
March	18.53
New York. Noon Call.	
October	18.40
January	18.39
March	18.42
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.	
October	17.89
January	17.98
March	18.07

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trde Bills, 6 months	5.1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, August 14.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.10
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on Londn	124.27
T T London on Prague	163.75

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/9-3/4
Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/10-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/11

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 14-8-28	40000	178000
Receipts Yesterday 14-8-28	5000	36000
Exports to date 14-8-28	94000	139000
Stock at Ports 10-8-28	513000	926000
Stock Interior Towns 10-8-28	286000	364000
Stock Liverpool 10-8-28	749000	1147000
Visible Supply 10-8-28	2062000	3191000
Quantity in Sight 10-8-28	57000	228000

LIVERPOOL

ABSENCE OF SELLERS—CONTINENTAL BUYING—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER —FUTURES 12 TO 14 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points. There was absence of sellers and prices gradually improved on reports of unfavourable weather. There was good enquiry from the Continent and the market closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 1 point and closed at 10.22d per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire futures recovered 15 points while Egyptian futures advanced 29 to 35 points.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm to-day at a rise of 17 points against expectation of 12 points. The weather reports were unfavourable and prices after declining 2 points were reported 19 points declining 2 points were reported 19 points above previous closing level.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables to-day:—

Liverpool—10.55 a.m.—Reports damaging rain Eastern belt.

Liverpool—5-14 p.m.—No material weather change but market acts better. Advise buying anticiptaing Boll Weevil damage. Consider price level attractive and market sold out. Big crop by no means assured. From Dallas (Texas):—

Boll-Weevil action but do not think doing serious damage yet.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

It is hard to say if bottom has been touched but market steadier and looks as though the decline had been checked.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market advanced on little Cotton for sales, Continent buying and reports of damaging rains in East.

Messrs. Drennan Co. have received the following cables D/- 14th Inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) Advance caused by better Manchester reports, less favourable weather reports Eastern Belt. Think prices may advance still further.

(2) "Receiving reports of weevil and shedding. Think prices have touched bottom for the time."

(3) "Heavy rains Western Belt increasing damage caused by weevil."

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

8-50 p.m.:—"Short covering Heavy rains Western Belt. Boll-Weevil's reports increasing in Texas."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 14.

	Opening	Closing
August		9.82+.13
September		9.72+.13
October	9.59	9.66+.13
November		9.62+.13
December		9.62+.13
January	9.58	9.64+.12
February		9.63+.13
March	9.59	9.66+.13
April		9.67+.14
May	9.60	9.67+.13
June		9.67+.14
July	9.60	9.67+.14
August		9.64+.14
Middling Spot		10.22+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, August 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.10
Scinde, Fine	7.35
Scinde, Superfine	7.60
Bengal, Good	6.85
Bengal Fully Good	7.10
Bengal, Fine	7.35
Oomra, Good	7.40
Oomra, Fully Good	7.70
Oomra, Fine	8.00
Broach Fully Good	8.55
Broach, Fine	8.80
Broach, Superfine	9.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 14.

August	16.74+.29
September	17.04+.29
October	17.17+.32
November	17.19+.29
December	17.32+.27
January	17.34+.29
February	17.34+.29
March	17.52+.32
April	17.52+.32
May	17.57+.32
June	17.57+.32
July	17.70+.35
August	17.70+.35
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.85+10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept.	£9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept.	£17/10/0
Rapeseed, Tofia, ton.—	
Shipment Value Aug/Sept.	£18/12/6

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION AND SHORT SELLING. FIRM LIVERPOOL. CLOSED STRONG.

Bombay, August 15.

Following a rise of 50 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 354/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 355/8 under short selling and profit taking by bull operators depressed prices to Rs. 351/8. Liverpool opened from and rates in the local market recovered and were quoted at 9.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	336
Broach A/M.	354
Oomra D/J.	321
Bengal D/J.	288

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The Forward market opened steady at Rs. 357-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled strong on continued buying by local operators. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A. 338-8.
Broach A.-M. 358-8.
Oomra D.-J. 325.
Bengal D.-J. 290.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

August 231.40 plus 2.50.
November 228.90 plus 2.70.
February 228.50 plus 3.10.

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, August 15.

Bengal 287 D. J.
Broach 356 A. M
Broach 338 J. A.
Umra 323 D. J.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	283	276	269	261
S .P.	281	274	267	259
Rajputana	283	276	269	261
Broach	359	354	344	337
S. D.	354	349	342	335
P. A.	367	362	355	347
K V.	350	345	340	333
Dholera	347	342	337	330
Kalapin	345	342	337	330
Cutch	—	350	345	338
Surat	410	405	400	395
Rapipla	406	401	396	391
Nausari	430	425	420	415
Umra No. 3	329	322	315	308
C. P. No. 1	349	342	335	325
C. P. No. 2	339	332	325	315
Southern	—	—	349	344	337	330
Comptah	—	—	—	364	354	344

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Nisso & Co. Nagar 255.
100 Japan & Co. Ujjain 290.
100 Ralli Bros. C. P. No. 1 335.
200 Volkart Bros. C. P. No. 2 318/320.
100 L. K. Vashanjee & Co. Muglai 290.
100 Toyomenka Neemuch 290.
500 Gokaldas Dosha Jamner 280.
100 Volkart Bros. Darwah 320.
100 Volkart Bros. Aryi 318.
100 Volkart Bros Yeotmal 308.
100 Forbes & Co. Khurja 272.
100 L. K. Vushanji Manabadar 335.
100 B. Karshandas Sirhind 279.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Sindh American 355.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,304
Linseed	2,254
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	491
Gingellyseeds	1,682
Groundnuts	6,281
Castorseed	2,251
Rice	838
Myrabollams	884
Cottonseed	2,456
Mowraseed	1,038
Gram	102
Joowar	931
Maize	8
Barley	5
Bajree	2,434
	Tons.
Coal	1,734

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 15

London Ready 27-5.
London Forward 27-4.
America Cent. 59-2.
China Opening 2-8-2. Closing 2-8-2.
Ready 61-11.
Sawan Opening 61-10. Highest 61-11, Lowest 61-9, Now 61-11.
Tejimundi Opening 0-10.
Bhadon Opening 61-11. Highest 61-12, Lowest 61-10, Now 61-12.
Tejimundi Opening 1-1.
Tone of Silver:—Dull. China bought. Buyers satisfied. China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Ready 21-6-9.
Sawan 21-6-9.
Bhadon 21-6-9.
National City 21-9.
N. Manordass 21-8-6.
N. Motilall 21-6-9.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8 D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Aug/Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C. T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 2/6-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 181.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 5/16 14th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/8 3/16 15th inst.
London—Japan 1/10 1/4 14th inst.
London—Paris 124.30 14th inst.
London—Belgium 34.99 14th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.22 14th inst.
London—Italy 92.85 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold Nominal £4-4-10 3/4 14th inst., £4-4-11 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal 27 3/16 14th inst., 27 1/4 13th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27 1/4 14th inst., 27 1/4 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 1/4 14th inst., 59 5/16 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 14th inst., 4 9/32 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent 14th inst., 4 9/16 per cent 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent
3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
12 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		306,798	314,982
Central India		299,321	314,615
Barsi & Nagar		319,202	204,070
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,517	69,637
Berar		728,754	575,833
Central Provinces	204	308,792	230,816
Total Oomras	204	2,081,384	1,709,953
Dholera		383,569	212,705
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	59,024
Rajputana		55,424	61,760
Sind-Punjab		137,183	118,204
Broach		269,208	240,037
Coompta & Dharwar		144,314	139,894
Westerns-Northerns		52,806	73,353
Cocanada		7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		36,122	46,811
Persian		5,765	5,129
American		102,910	364,518
Egyptian and African		79,183	88,677
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		275	846
Total	204	3,412,907	3,121,403

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 9th Aug. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,065	775,043	396,837
Japan and China	15,685	1,321,841	1,517,296
Coast Ports	124	27,751	25,849
Up-country by Rail		106,460	165,303
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,415	16,243
Total	17,874	2,251,510	2,121,528

STOCKS AND SHARES.

UNSETTLED FEELING

SHORTS COVERING AT LOW LEVEL

Bombay, August 15.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and prices improved somewhat but owing unsettled feeling prices registered a sharp decline on nervous long liquidation and bear pressure. At the decline shorts were covering freely and prices registered a sharp rally. Industrial shares also followed mill shares but displayed a better undertone. Business for October settlements will commence from Tuesday the 21st Inst. Following price swings were witnessed to-day:—

B. Dyeing 835, 838/12, 822/8, 835, 831/4.
Fazal. 810, 11/4, 793/12, 805, 808/12.
Pearl, 517/8, 520, 513/8.
Century 375, 378/12, 367/4, 374/6, 371/4.
Tata Iron Defd. 232-8, 241/4, 228/12, 236/4, 235/10.
Tata Ordinary, 68, 69/8, 66/8, 68/12.
Indian Cement, 351/4, 356/4, 343/12, 352/8, 351/14.
Hydros 1061/4 1067/8, 1052/8, 1061/4.
Alcock 338/12, 340, 335, 343/12.
Burmah, 770, 777/8, 766/4, 377/8, 375.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

	Paid up.	Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100 Ahmed. Advance		380 0 0
50 Apollo		6 0 0
500 Bombay Cotton		241 4 0
200 Bombay Dyeing		833 12 0
200 Fazulbhoy x.d.		805 0 0
250 Ceasury		372 8 0
100 Colaba Land		135 0 0
500 Central India Pref.		483 1 0
100 Coorla		160 0 0
100 Crescent		147 8 0
250 Currim.		180 0 0
500 David		240 0 0
250 Dawn		565 0 0
200 Edward Sassoon		96 4 0
10 E. D. Sassoon		0 11 0
100 Elphinstone		13 0 0
50 Finlay		120 0 0
500 F. Petit		335 0 0
100 Globe		19 0 0
100 Gokak		122 8 0
100 Indian Bleaching		240 0 0
25 Central India		492 8 0
100 Indore Malwa x.d.,		365 0 0
250 Jamshed Mfg.		37 8 0
50 Kasturchand		20 0 0
100 Khatau		90 0 0
100 Kohinoor		217 8 0
100 Laxmi Cotton		1710 0 0
100 Madhavrai Sed.		8 0 0
100 Madhowji		65 0 0
100 Manekji Petit		1500 0 0
100 Meyer Sassoon		70 0 0
100 Morarji		1600 0 0
200 New Great		251 4 0
100 New City		112 8 0
200 Pearls		515 0 0
250 Simplex		117 8 0
100 Sholapur		6625 0 0
50 Swan		125 0 0
250 Swadeshi		466 4 0
500 Tata Mill		50 0 0
500 Vishau Cotton		2655 0 0

BANKS.

600 Imperial X D.	1460 0 0
50 India X.D.	91 8 0
£5 Eastern	91 8 0
£12-1/2 National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantej	932 8 0
100 Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100 Cen. Prov. Rly, x.d.	103 0 0
100 Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100 Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100 Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90 Mandhra Bhor	77 0 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100 Sialkote	102 0 0
100 Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100 Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500 Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100 Andhra Valley	691 4 0
100 Alcock	343 12 0
125 B. Burma x.d.	775 0 0
125 B. Burma, No. 1 x.d.	280 0 0
10 Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50 Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250 Bombay Steam	276 14 0
50 Bombay Telephone D. X.	52 8 0
100 Bundi Cement	24 2 0
100 Indian Cement	351 14 0
190 United Cement	100 0 0
10 Central India Mining	15 0 0
£1 Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2 do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100 Katni Ordinary x.d.	253 12 0
100 Katni Deferred x.d.	885 0 0
25 New India Insur.	20 0 0
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15 10 0
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50 Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	84 12 0
10 Shivrajpur	32 0 0
15 Scindia Steam	14 1 0
75 Tata Iron Deferred	236 4 0
999 Tata Iron Deferred	236 4 0
90 Tata Iron 1st Pref	139 0 0
100 Tata Iron 2nd Prof.	91 4 0
100 Tata Hydro	1062 8 0
100 Tata Oil	32 0 0
100 Tata Power Ord.	513 12 0
1000 Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
Tata Iron Ordy.	68 12 0
Tram Ord.	150 0 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 14.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-5/8
Copper Braziers	£76-1/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£211-1/2
Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb.)	£22-7/8

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 15.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-12-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47. Rs. 109/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Forward Rates.—3rd Sept. sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-12-0, 1945/55 Rs. 106/0/0
Tone of Market:—3-1/2 per cent Paper quiet, rest unchanged.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

3 Months discount 4-9/32 per cent.
6 Months discount 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
One Month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot /9-1/2 Sellers

LINSEED.

London, August 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Quoted Aug/Sept. £17/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Quoted Sept/Oct. £17/12/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment buyl paid Sept/Oct. £15/5/0
Linseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept. Shipment Quoted £1800/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 27/6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid & further buyers.
Jan/Apl. 28/1-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 17-1/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 14.

Silver.—Market is queitly steady.
Spot 27-3/16
Forward 27-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4.10-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 14.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£55
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£89.1/4
Conversion Loan	£77-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£102
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£54-3/4 nominal
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£71.3/8
Consols	£55-5/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, 14.

Demand Bills 485.00

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON WEAKENS

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN NORTH BAY OF BENGAL

Poona, August 15.

The monsoon has weakened in Burma, Assam and north Bengal, but remains normally active in the south of the Peninsula. It has extended into Bihar and along the submontane districts of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Kashmir. The conditions are becoming unsettled in the north bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Konkan, Mysore, and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces west, Central Provinces East Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Madras Deccan and Madras coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, United Provinces East, Central Provinces West, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are Port Blair a quarter of an inch, Kyaukpyu three, Tavoy one and a half, Angherst, and Diamond Island one, Silchar and Purnea two, Dhubri and Narayangang one and a half, Gaya one, Cox's Bazar three quarters, Chittagong, Barisal., Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling a half, Hukita'a a quarter, Mukteswar one and a half, Dehra Dun two, Bareilly a half, Gorakhpur, Roorkee, Pendra and Mussoorie a quarter, Simla two, Harnai a quarter, Ludhiana, Sonamarg, Leh, and Dalhousie a quarter, Mangalore three, Chitaldrug and Cuddalore one and a half, Marmagao, Vizagapatam and Gopalpur three quarters Karwar, Belgaum, Merkara and Calicut a half.

Forecast: An increase in Tenasserim and an extension in south Bengal, Orissa and East Central Provinces and along the frontier.—A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Tuesday, the 14th August 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon continues to be vigorous in Burma, Assam and north Bengal and fairly active on the west coast of the Peninsula. It has extended in Bihar and the north Madras coast and along the Punjab-Kumaon hills.

Forecast.—A further extension of rain in Bihar and the United Provinces.

Burma.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in lower Burma, and locally in Upper Burma; Akyab has had 3.8", Monywa 2.8", Bassein 1.8", Toungoo 2.2", Kyaukpyu 2.0", Yamethin 2.4", Lashio 2.2" and Amherst 1.4". Skies are overcast in Pegu and Arakan, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Pegu and central Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and local in Bengal and Bihar; Silchar has had 4.4", Dinajpur 3.9", Dhubri 2.6", Darbhanga 2.8", Begra 1.9", Purnea 2.3", Mymensingh 1.7", and Jalpaiguri 1.3". Skies are overcast in north Bihar, north Bengal and south Assam, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Chota Nagpur and parts of Orissa and Bihar. Maximum temperature was below normal in Assam and above it in Bihar and Orissa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the United Provinces West, with a few falls in the Central Provinces East; Dehra Dun has had 1.4", Chakrata 0.5" and Mussoorie 0.3". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is mostly in defect Maximum temperature was above normal except in Central India West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 102 deg. at Cawnpore.

Northwest India.—Rain has fallen locally in the Punjab East and North, and at a few stations in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces and Gujrat; Dharampore has had 3.2", Simla 2.1", Murree 1.3" Parachinar 0.5", Sonamarg 0.3", and Rawalpindi, Leh and Surat 0.2" each. Skies are overcast in Gujrat, moderately to heavily clouded in lower Sind, Rajputana, the extreme east and north of the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and the east Punjab. Maximum temperature was above normal in the North-West Frontier Provinces. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malbar, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Coorg and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occured in Madras Southeast; Calicut has had 0.9", Vizagapatam 1.1", Manglore, Cuddalore and Karwar 0.7" each, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mercara 0.5" each, Cochin 0.6", Sholapur 0.4", and Trivandrum, Calingapatam and Gopalpur 0.3" each Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in parts of the north Madras coast. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Madras Coast North.

Special report of heavy rainfall—August 13th, N'lphamari (Bengal) 5.5".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m of 15th August 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.924 inches (.059 above normal.).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 5 p.m. (previous day) .720 inches (.041 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.013.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 85.9 degrees (.1.0 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 78.2 degrees (2.3 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 24 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 21 hours 203 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 6.—

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.24 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.89 inches.

Vaidyaraj : Jiwaram : Kalidas Shastri

Proprietor

Gondal Rasashala Aushadhashram :

STARTING from Gondal by 9 A.M. mail on 16th August, will come to Bombay, at 8 A.M. 17th August, Friday and will stay here upto 31st August.

Those intending to visit him or consult him for their diseases should see him or his Manager Raj Vaidya Hirji Jivaram at

Gondal Rasashala Aushadhashram :

Bombay Branch I, POHUMAL BROTHERS BUILDING, 1st FLOOR. Masjid Bunder Road, Jackeria Masjid, :: :: BOMBAY 3.

RUGBY

BOMBAY TOURNAMENT

POONA R. F. C. WIN EASILY.

Yet another local team was eliminated from the Bombay Rugby Tournament on Wednesday when the Poona R. F. C. beat the United Services by 31 points to nil. The visitors were obviously the stronger combination their forwards dominating the game throughout. Clarke was the best player on the field while Proes and Langlands were also prominent.

Poona scored early through Else who dribbled through on his own to touch down a try. After some strenuous forward play Jackson sent Reid over to score and then Langlands scored the third try as the result of a fine piece of work, and added the extra points by converting. Before the interval Jackson dropped a goal and at lemon-time Poona led by fifteen points to nil.

Soon after resuming the game Thomas broke through the defence to score an unconverted try. The Services defended well and it was a long time before Poona got through again. Langlands kicked the ball out of Fisher's hands and chased it to score a try which he converted himself. Almost immediately after this he got through again, and before the end came Reid scored the last try which Langlands converted.

The result:—

Poona R. F. C.:—(3 goals, 1 drop goal, 4 tries) ..... 31 points.

United Services ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Poona R. F. C.:—Burke; Langlands, Reid, Thomas and Kelsall; Jackson and Shakeshaft; Proes, Lincoln, Bevan, Brown, Else, Clarke, Bird and Turner.

United Services:—Lilley, Ford, Mills, Mackintosh and Moreland; Hyam and Firth; Todd, Fraser, Durston, Baxley, Fisher, Challan, Sturm and Darling.

Referee:—W. G. Lely.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers vs. G. I. P. Rly. Regiment.

ANNUAL U. S. A. MILL CONSUMPTION

SLIGHTLY BELOW LAST SEASON

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The Census Bureau in its report issued yesterday, states that the U. S. A. Mills consumed 437,000 bales of American Cotton during the month of July against 511,000 bales during the previous month. The consumption for July is small as American Mills are closing one week every month to save the situation from over production as the trade demand is very disappointing. Above figures show the annual total for the season 1927-28 at 6,821,000 bales against a total of 7,203,000 bales during the previous season which shows a reduction of 372,000 Bales for the season. Below monthly figures for the five seasons are given for comparison.

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26
August	633,000	571,000	449,000
September	627,000	571,000	433,000
October	613,000	569,000	563,000
November	626,000	584,000	543,000
December	544,000	605,000	575,000
January	582,000	605,000	583,000
February	574,000	590,000	567,000
March	581,000	694,000	635,000
April	525,000	619,000	578,000
May	578,000	633,000	517,000
June	511,000	663,000	519,000
July	437,000	569,000	461,000
Total	6,831,000	7,203,000	6,453,000

	1924-25	1923-24
August	357,454	493,029
September	435,216	485,400
October	533,000	543,725
November	492,000	533,470
December	532,000	464,232
January	590,000	572,813
February	550,000	510,201
March	583,000	486,013
April	597,000	481,631
May	531,000	413,649
June	494,000	350,277
July	484,000	346,671
Total	6,178,671	5,688,111

ENCOURAGE INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES

BEST WAY TO BENEFIT MOTHER HIND

PRESIDENT PATEL APPEALS TO MERCHANTS TO COMBINE

CALCUTTA, August 14.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta accorded a reception to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel this afternoon. A large gathering was present. Replying to the address of welcome that was presented, Mr. Patel in the course of his speech, said "I think it not out of place here for me to say that the Indian Merchants Chambers can do a lot of good to this country if they set about their business in the right way and in the right spirit. What is necessary, apart from politics, it that our country should develop its resources and that the wealth of the country should be increased. Also, still more is it necessary that our people should encourage indigenous industries by the use of indigenous articles. These two things are absolutely necessary. One adds to the wealth of the country and the other prevents the drain of wealth from the country. One helps the other.

I hope the Chamber will work in these two directions. I have great hopes in the future of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in this country. There is no doubt that if prominent merchants put their heads together and decide to further the cause of the country they can do it. If two dozen prominent businessmen put their heads together and work it a sort of combine—but some people may hate the word combine—and take up the work of starting industries. (I dare say they may fail in some) with the backing of the Swadeshi movement and with the help of the Indian National Congress, they will do a world of good for this unfortunate country."—A. P.

FIRE IN WILHELMSBURG WAREHOUSE

£100,000 DAMAGE

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Hamburg.—£100,000 damage has been caused by fire which raged for twelve hours at the warehouse at Wilhelmsburg which stored cotton, ammonia, turpentine and other inflammable articles. Flames spread to the riverside and ignited floating oil but fire brigades protected river-craft and extinguished the blaze.—Reuter's Special.

FRESH DEVELOPMENT IN LOWENSTEIN MYSTERY

TOXIC MATTER IN INTESTINES

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Boulogne.—A fresh development has arisen in the Lowenstein mystery. At the request of Capt. Lowenstein's two brothers-in-law, a well-known Paris analyst examined his remains and found traces of toxic matter in intestines.

The question now arises whether judicial enquiry to determine how poison was administered should be held by the authorities of Boulogne where the body was brought in or by the Brussels authorities who first took up the case or by authorities in England from where Captain Lowenstein embarked. The question will probably be settled through diplomatic channels.—Reuter's Special.

NUERS RAID GOVERNMENT POST IN SUDAN

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Khartoum.—The notorious Gwek and another witch-doctor called Kur with a chieftain named Dualdin head of 1,500 Nuers raided villages in the Dukfadiat district, drove off cattle and attacked the Government post at Dukfaywil but were repulsed with heavy losses leaving forty-eight dead. The police sustained no casualties and the post was not damaged. Reinforcements including a British officer and fifty men have been sent.—Reuter.

SADHUS IN FIGHTING MOOD

MAHARAJA OF REWA'S INTERVENTION SOUGHT

ALLEGED CORRUPTION AND GROSS MISMANAGEMENT OF TEMPLES

DELHI, Aug. 15.

Corruption and gross mismanagement in the affairs of Hindu temples and religious endowments have been engagig the attention of the Hindu public of Delhi. A Hindu Temple Reform Committee has been organised and the Committee together with the members of Mahabir Dal visit various temples every Tuesday. To achieve the object, several temples have been taken possession of by the Committee on account of which a litigation is pending in civil courts. There is a great deal of uneasiness among the temple pujaries and mahants and efforts have been made to make the whole question a Brahmin-Banya question.

The Temple Reform Party in the usual course visited Rewa State Mahabir Temple sometime ago where their shouting "Har Har Mahadeo" was objected to by the temple pujari Maliant Damodardas on the plea that the temple belonged to the Vaishnava Sect who regard the shout as a sort of anethema.

Altercations followed during which police had to be requisitioned. As a result of this twentysix persons from both sides were challenged to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace for one year an dare for the present released on bail. In the meantime a meeting of Sadhus (asetics) was held here at which resolutions were passed to resist further attempts of encroachments on temples. The different attempts to settlement of the dispute have failed as the Mahant Party is not agreeable to a compromise. A security case is pending in the court of Mr. Lewis, the City Magistrate, and the Maharaja of Rewa is being approached to intervene to effect a settlement of the dispute—A. P.

"REPRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST PRESS"

MYSORE LAW STUDENTS' CONDEMNATION.

POONA CITY, Aug. 14.

A meeting of Mysore law students in Poona was held yesterday night, when three resolutions, congratulating Bangalore students upon "their firm and peaceful behaviour", condemning Government officials "for tactless handling of the situation", and "repressive action against the press of Mysore", and urging the appointment of a non-official Committee, and protesting against the proposed disciplinary measures against the students, were passed.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALIST CONGRESS

SEND OFF TO MR. RISHI

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

At a special meeting of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Bombay, a hearty send-off was given to Mr. V. D. Rishi and his wife on the eve of their departure to attend the International Spiritualist Congress in London as the representatives from India.—A. P.

PROSPECTS OF SUGAR PRICES

ADVANCE EXPECTED

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

Messrs. Dreman & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"London friends telephone Sugar drought continues. Continent buying in London expect advance."

SIR MONTAGU'S SERMON TO C. P COUNCIL

CO-OPERATE WITH SIMON SEVEN.

IT IS SOUND GOOD SENSE

NAGPUR, Aug. 15

Addressing the August session of the C. P. Legislative Council Sir Montagu Butler referred with regret to the death of Sir Frank Sly and said that he was a man of understanding and courage and had a very warm heart.

Adverting to the creation of a High Court for the Central Provinces he said that it would involve the elevation of the province as a whole to the position of a Major province and that could not be done without an amendment of the Government of India Act. It was therefore, decided as the best course in the circumstances to put forward a bill to establish a Chief Court which could be had more than a High Court quickly and would also be in accordance with precedent.

SERMON ON SIMON COOPERATION

Referring to his attitude on the motion for the election of a Committee to meet the Statutory Commission, he said, that he would offer frankly the best advice concerning the welfare of the province and then leave it to Members to decide what they should do. When he became Governor the constitution was in Abeyance. There was no Ministry. Public men were losing a priceless opportunity of gaining experience whilst the province as a whole was losing the benefit of an administration, influenced directly by the people's will. When he appealed to them by the constitution the trust he showed was not misplaced and they put in heir own Ministers with the happiest results to all concerned. His attitude had been and was the same about the Statutory Commission.

Last January he had advised them not to be rushed into refusing to recognise this body but to rest content with registering their dissatisfaction with its composition and so await events. Now several of the other provinces had decided to appoint Committees to sit with the Commission and by the time all had come to a decision it might well be that this province should be left stranded and alone. He did not know the mind of the Statutory Commission and he had no contact with it. But as a pratical man he could not but envisage the possibility that it might interpret their unwillingness to ask for more reforms as unfitness to receive them and they might suffer in consequence. He advised the councillors to change their minds and to appoint a committee, leaving the matter to their good sense. Personally he should be greatly disappointed if he did not get their maudate to ask for more reforms for the province as without such a mandate he should be crippled from the outset. The decision was theirs and not his.—A. P.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN "SEARCH-LIGHT CASE

PATNA, Aug. 15.

In the contempt of court proceedings against Mr. Murli Manohar Prasad, Editor; Mr. Ambika Sinha, Manager, "Searchlight", and the directors of the paper before a special bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice Mr. Courtney Terrel, Mr. Justice Adami Ross, Mr. Justice Kulwant Sahay and Mr. Justice Fazal Ali arguments were concluded today.

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow and thereafter the court will hear arguments on the point of costs.—A. P.

JAPAN IN CHASTENED MOOD

COMPROMISE ABOUT MANCHURIA

LONDON, August 15.

Mukden.—The critical situation arising from Japanese opposition to the reconciliation of Manchuria and Nationalist China seems likely to be settled by a compromise on the basis of Manchuria undertaking not to hoist the nationalist flag for three months after which the Japanese will agree not to interfere in any way what ever.

WITHDRAWAL FROM SHANTUNG

Tokio.—The cabinet has decided to request for Imperial sanction for the withdrawal of the sixth division from Shantung meanwhile leaving the third division of 10,000 men to guard Tsinanfu and Tsingtao and also the railway pending complete evacuation.—Reuter.

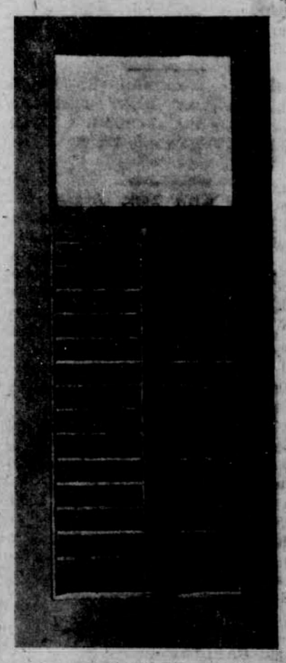
CHIEF OF JATH DEAD

JATH, Aug. 15.

Chief of Jath who was down with typhoid fever expired last evening.—A. P.

MACHINE MADE DOORS and WINDOWS

Full particulars of teak-wood Doors and Windows in various standard stock sizes made entirely by machinery could now be had from Sunderdas Saw Mills, opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay No. 10. 'Phone No. 41187.



These Doors and Windows are far superior in quality and making to hand-made articles and are also cheaper. This is the largest manufacturing concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc.

THE INDUS FLOOD MYSTER

AN INTERESTING REVELATION

HIMALAYAN BURST ON MONDAY NEXT?

LAHORE, August 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's special correspondent at Srinagar mentions an interesting theory about the Indus flood mystery. He says that it is possible that some half frozen sentel watching the Glacier from a position of 17,000 feet high might have upset a kerosine tin while cooking his supper, thus accidentally lighting the first beacon which made the Vazir of Leh assume that the burst had taken place and advise the world accordingly. According to this correspondent expert calculatioss show the probable date when the water in the lake will reach the top of the barrier and possibly burst as next Monday (August 20th).—A. P.

CONGRESS OF WAR RESISTERS.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD REPRESENTS MAHATMA.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Invitation had been issued to Mahatma Gandhi to attend the International Congress of War Resisters which was convened to meet at Sonntagsberg in Austria. The object of the Congress was to declare its faith in the efficacy of non-co-operation as a positive policy in an effective opposition to Western Materialist civilisation with its faith in war, as the only final arbiter of differences.

At one time is had been hoped that Mahatmaji would be able to take part in the proceedings of the Congress. But when it became definitely known that he was not leaving Indian shores, request were made to him to be represented by a delegate.

Babu Rajendra Prasad of Behar, one of the accredited lieutenants of Mahatmaji represented Mahatma Gandhi at the Congress.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was present at a public meeting at Graz which was broken up by the Fascists, and was seriously assaulted. To eager inquiries he has held out a hope that Mahatmaji might probably visit Europe next year.

Mr. Fenner Brockway was also present at the Sonntagsberg Congress, and he declared his conviction that war was bound to remain in perpetual state as long as Capitalist Imperialism dominated.

Karachi.—A Royal Air Force aeroplane which is now on its way from the R. A. F. base at Basra to Karachi is expected here to-night or to-morrow morning. It will proceed from here to Leh for reconnaisance flights to give due warnings when the glacial dam on one of the tributaries of the Indus bursts.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, on "The Railway Finance", Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty; Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas Kt, presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY Aug. 17

S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails of 2nd inst. expected at 3 a.m.

Variety Performance in aid of the Starving Textile Workers and their Families. Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo at 9 p.m.

Public meeting to devise means to collect funds in aid of mill strikers' families, Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m., Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Bombay Rugby Tournament; Bombay Gym: B vs. West Yorkshire Regt., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY Aug. 18

S.S. "Maloja" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

"AT HOME" TO INDIAN MUSICIAN.

The famous Baroda Bin player, Prof. Jamaludin Khan and his son will be presented with a Gold and Silver Medal respectively by the member of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya at the Vidyalaya Hall, Thakurdwar to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

TIVIMNENSES ANNUAL GATHERING

One of the many activities of the Tivimnenses Union has been the holding of an annual gathering to enable all Tivimnenses in Bombay to meet for social intercourse and for exchanging views on subjects of communal interest. The gathering this year was held on Saturday last at the I. L. I. Hall, Girgaum Road.

The president of the Tivimnenses Union Mr. M. Lobo, in welcoming the guests referred to the various problems affecting the villages in general and Tivim in particular. Their problems were mostly economic and in co-operation there was a remedy, the application of which would effectively secure their economic betterment.

An interesting programme of dances songs, music and speeches was then gone-through successfully.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS

Mr. V. S. Toro—Deputy Educational Inspector of the Visual Instruction will give to-day (Thursday) a lecture at the Boy Scouts Hut at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. C. B. Sethna preside. The subject of the lecture: "The Work Of The Red Cross In War and Peace." The lecture is open to all.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 15th August 1928 have been rejected. £ 500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 22nd August 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line S.S. "Harmodius" arrived in London on the morning of 14th inst.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	18.67
To day's Opening Rate	18.85
Difference	plus .18
To day's Closing Rate	18.88
Difference	plus .21

LIVERPOOL

	Aug. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	9.64
To-day's Opening Rate	9.81
Difference	plus .17
To-day's Closing Rate	9.79
Difference	plus .15

Broache Expectation Rs. 357-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 15.
Silver Ready	27-3-0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	27-4-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Aug. 15.
1st Settlement	51-9-0
2nd Settlement	51-10-0

HORNBY VELLARD OUTRAGE

PUNJABI WOMAN TAKEN TO SECLUDED SPOT

HUSBAND DRUGGED

How a young Punjabi couple—strangers to Bombay—fell into the hands of a gang of crooks is revealed by the arrest of two Pathan suspects and their accomplice.

Begum Jan, a handsome young Punjabi woman in her complaint to the police gives details of a sordid plot practised on her and her husband Gulam Haidar, by their acquaintance one Baboo, who promised to find employment for Gulam Baboo used to visit their house at Ripon Road, Byculla. On Saturday last Baboo invited the Punjabi couple to dinner at his place. The invitation was accepted and all the three left in a victoria for Madanpura. On the way Baboo, it is alleged, treated Gulam Haidar to drinks. Gulam Haidar soon felt giddy and became unconscious. Baboo, however, instructed the driver to take them to Hornby Vallard where, it is alleged, he was further joined by three Pathans. Baboo with the help of his Pathan friends removed Haidar out of the victoria and left him on the road.

On Begum Jan protesting the desperadoes threatened her with knives. The victoria driver was asked to take them to a secluded spot where, it is alleged, Baboo outraged the modesty of the Punjabi woman. Begum Jan thereupon raised an alarm upon which the Pathans and Baboo took to their heels.

In the meanwhile the husband coming to his senses met Begum and they both reached Agripada Police Station where they lodged a complaint.

Baboo and a Pathan are under custody.

BAR COUNCIL FOR BOMBAY

CHIEF JUSTICE BUSY FXAMING RULES

The question of formation of a Bar Council for Bombay is now under consideration. Rules are being framed by the High Court and the Council will in all probability come into existence early next year.

The Bar Committee appointed by the Government of India had, amongst other recommendations, made an important recommendation to the effect that Bar Councils should be set up in connection with the various High Courts in India. Acting upon that recommendation the Government of India had passed an Act called the Bar Councils' Act. Under the Act the High Courts have to frame rules in respect of the Bar Councils which are to be established.

Such rules have already been framed and Bar Councils set up in some of the provinces.

As regards Bombay's Bar Council, it is understood that the Chief Justice, Sir Amberson Marten, in consultation with the other Judges of the High Court, has been for some time past engaged in framing rules for the establishment of the Bar Council. A copy of the draft rules will, it is understood, be furnished to the members of the Bar and their opinions elicited thereon. The work of framing the rules will be completed by the end of this year, and as soon as that has been done, the Council will come into existence some time early next year and the elections will then take place.

IN AID OF MILL STRIKERS

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to offer sympathy to the starving women and children of the mill strikers in their present sufferings and to devise means in cooperation with the Citizens' Strike Relief Committee to collect funds for them. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. K. K. Suntoke, N. M. Joshi, K. F. Nariman, Kanji Dwarkadas, B. G. Kher and M. G. Desai.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

With a view to relieve the strikers from their present destitute condition due to the strike, a variety concert is arranged to be performed at the Baliwalla Theatre on Friday the 17th inst at 9 p.m.

The proceeds will go to feed the hungry strikers and their women and children.

Tickets can be had at the Theatre. Rates:—Rs. 5/12; 4/8; 3/6; 2/14; 2/4; 1/12; 1/2; 0/9; 0/4.

Secretaries, Joint Strike Committee.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

The following donations, in addition to Rs. 48,044-1-0 previously announced, have been promised towards the fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 48,044/1/0; Mr. Venichand Jyotidas Rs. 100; Mr. A. Nemazee Rs. 51. Mr. Shantidas Mathradas Rs. 50: total Rs. 48,245/1/0.

SATYAGRAHA BY SCHOOL BOARD

BANDRA RESISTS GOVT'S POLICY.

REFUSES TO RAISE SCHOOL FEES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 14.

A meeting of the Bandra Municipal School Board was held on the 13th instant in the Municipal Town Hall, Mr. Hiralal M. Desai presiding.

The important item on the agenda was the discussion on the Government Press Note No. 4057, dated 17th May, 1928, which required the School Board to enhance the school fees in the Anglo-Vernacular School under the control of the Bandra Municipality. The said Press Note enjoined upon the School Board to adopt the enhanced scale as determined by the Educational Department.

There was a full dress debate on the question and after the Chairman had scathingly commented upon the measure as a highly reactionary and retrograde one, the Board on mature consideration rejected the proposal of the Government to enhance the scale of fees and decided that in view of the fact that the existing scale of fees is sufficiently high, this Board regrets to express its inability to comply with Government request. The proposed scale of fees, if adopted, would obviously be detrimental to the progress of the education of the town. The resolution was moved from the chair and accepted 'nem con'.

FINAL EXAMS. FOR I. C. S.

29 INDIANS AS PROBATIONERS

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The final examinations for the I. C. S. opened at Burlington House, to-day. There were 66 probationers of whom 29 are Indians. Results will be announced in October.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The entrants for the open competitive examination for selection to the I. C. S. total 288 for about 20 vacancies. The result will be announced towards the end of September.—Reuter's Special.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL

STIFLING OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

At an urgent meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway general employees' Union which was held together on Sunday last in the office of the Union the following Resolution was unnanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railway workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway general employees' Union protests against the action of the Government of India in proposing the Trades Disputes Bill in the Legislative Assembly as seriously crippling the Trade Union movement in the country and being an attempt to stifle the legitimate activities of the Trade Unions and in supporting by the power of law the rise of the workers' movement all over the country."

NO RECEPTION TO SIMON TEAM

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE

POONA CITY, Aug. 15.

The Poona City Municipality to-day adopted a resolution against co-operation with, and also against the presentation of a welcome address to the Simon Commission. Four Muslim members and one nominated member, representing the Depressed classes, voted against the resolution.—A. P.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-Pox Attacks 1. Total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 79.

The total mortality this day last year was 80.

"NOT PREPOSSESSING PERSONALITY"

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S OPINION ABOUT GIRL

BARTON CASE PROCEEDINGS

A plea that the story of the complainant girl in the Barton Case was grossly improbable and that her evidence from the beginning to end was inconsistent and contradictory, was put forward by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Defence Counsel, when the case in which Dr. J. Barton, a local optician who stands charged with outraging the modesty of Miss Ami Karkaria, came up for further hearing in the Court of Mr. M. S. Pandit on Wednesday afternoon.

Addressing the Court Mr. Talyarkhan at the outset expressed his indebtedness to His Worship for having followed the evidence in the case closely and carefully. It was a matter of great satisfaction, he said, that throughout the trial which had unfortunately attracted considerable public attention there had not fallen from the Court one single expression which might in the very least indicate that the Court in deciding this case was going to be influenced even in the slightest degree by anything beyond the four corners of the evidence.

DON'T SWALLOW WHAT WOMAN SAYS.

The case, counsel proceeded, was a very remarkable one and which required a great deal of effort on the part of the Court to believe the complainant's story. It was a case relating to alleged offences against women in which at times great difficulties were presented and where trials were held by jury the Judges took great pains to inform the jury how very careful they had to be before accepting anything said by the woman. The occasion required that the woman's statement should be at least corroborated on material points.

What the Court was asked to believe in, this instance was that the complainant girl on June 18 went to the shop of the accused in one of the biggest thoroughfares in Bombay and whilst the doors were wide open, the accused for no less than 20 to 30 minutes molested here in the manner she had described.

The Court pointed out that it was not stated by the complainant that she was molested for 30 minutes.

Counsel said it was in the evidence of the girl that she was held by the accused for about 15 minute and further that she went on "kicking and slapping" the accused for 5 minutes.

Proceeding Counsel said the story was from the beginning to end grossly improbable and laughable. The evidence of the girl was highly inconsistent and contradictory. The statements made by the girl to the police regarding the incident and subsequently in the Court were contradictory of each other.

"IMPROBABLE STORY".

Pointing out the improbability of the story, Counsel asked the Court to give serious consideration to the time and place of the alleged incident. The accused's shop was situated in one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city and could be termed as a public shop. There were shops adjoining to the accused's shop and the doors were wide open only a thin partition dividing the outer room with that of the inner, where the incident was alleged to have taken place. The improbability was why the young lady having been molested in the manner she described did not raise a hue and cry. Counsel submitted that the story of the complainant was not that he suddenly attacked her. It was not an attack of a wicked man who got infatuated by the beauty and charm of the girl. It had been made clear by the complainant that the accused started first by asking question then by admiring her wristlet and gradually reached the stage when he molested her. The fact that she continued to be in the shop although she knew that the intentions of the accused were bad and further alleged that she was molested was a highly improbable one.

Counsel asked the Court to record impressions about the young lady in the case. She was not a simple, unintelligent, and uneducated girl. By her evidence and replies there was no manner of doubt that the Court had to deal with a very intelligent girl. But the story narrated by such a girl in the Court was wholly irreconsilable with the intelligence she exhibited.

Coming to the actual incident, Counsel said, complainant asked the Court to believe that for full 20 minutes the accused by one hand caught hold of both her hands and pressed them against the wall and with the other hand closed her mouth and then kissed and pressed her violently. Counsel here humorously remarked if that was the case there was precious little of the cheek left to be kissed. (laughter). Further complainant said she kept kicking and slapping the accused for 5 minutes. Counsel asked whether such a story could be given credence to by the court. He submitted that in a case of this nature the defence was working under a load of prejudice. When a woman was the complainant naturally one's sympathies went with the woman and one was inclined at first sight to believe whatever she said. But here was a case when under all extraordinary circumstance the complainant did not raise a little finger to call for help nor even did she complain about the incident there and then which she could have done at the neighbouring Parsi Fire Temple.

NOT A PREPOSSESSING PERSONALITY

Continuing, Counsel submitted that the complainant was not of a prepossessing personality that a sober businessman conducting an establishment in Bombay should have suddely lost his reason and all his faculties and behave like a mad man. If such a thing really happened it would be a case not of bringing the accused in the dock but sending him to a mental hospital.

Coming to the next point, Counsel pointed out several passages in the evidence of the complainant contradicting the statements made by her to the police. She started her evidence in the Court with a contradiction that she went to Dr. Barton's shop alone because she did not want to test her eyes. In her statement with the police she stated "I went to Dr. Barton's shop to test my eyes and purchase glasses".

Court:—You have to consider the state of mind of the girl at that time.

Counsel replied that the statement to the police was made at 10 p.m. in the night—quite a long time after the incident—so that it was inconceivable that the girl should have been still in a confused state of mind.

In regard to the wristlet incident, Counsel pointed out another contradiction that to the police complainant said that the accused took it from her forcibly, while in Court she said she herself took it and gave it. The incident about pinning her hands to the wall was not given to the police while it was told in the court. Counsel pointed out these were very serious discrepancies and should be taken into consideration. If the incident had occurred as alleged Counsel submitted there would not be room for the slightest contradictions.

The fact that there were so many contradition showed that the alleged molestation did not take place at all and that the girl embellished the story and allowed her imagination to run amock.

Further Counsel submitted there was no corroborative evidence in this case at all. The evidence of the girl's mother was that at about 12-30 p.m. the girl came and complained to her about the incident and subsequently she went to the shop and remonstrated with the accused. This Counsel said was not corroborative evidence at all.

TOUCHED GIRL'S CHEEK.

The defence case was that accused accidently touched the girl's cheek while trying a frame on her. Subsequently the girl's mother came to the shop and asked for the prescription remarking "Do you usually touch the cheeks of girls etc." The accused got indignant and asked "Who says that". Further he remarked "Bring your daughter to my face and let her say it". Thereupon the mother of the girl, created a row and a large crowd collected outside the shop. It was natural, Counsel submitted that the accused became nervous and the apology heard by Chichgar and Bamji were meant to the mother of the girl and did not refer to the alleged assault.

Court:—Why did the accused not refute the charge to witnesses Bamji and Chichgar?

Counsel said there was no charge mentioned against the accused by the mother.

"It has been a bad day for me". The use of this expression by the accused Counsel submitted was the result of nervousness owing to the presence of a large and threatening crowd collected outside the shop. From all this Counsel submitted that the alleged molestation was based on mere fiction, and that it was a false charge.

Asked by the Court if he could say the reasons why a false charge should be brought against the accused by the complainant, Counsel said the motive of bringing the charge was very difficult to prove. It could be either black-mailing or it might have been an attempt to frighten the accused to part with some money. But Counsel had no evidence to urge such motives and his submission was that the whole story of the complainant was really a super-structure raised on the foundation of the accused's having accidentally touched her cheeks.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday 3-30 p.m.

GOVERNOR AND VALLABHBHAI TO BE HONOURED SIMULTANEOUSLY

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S MOVE

POONA CITY, Aug. 14.

A movement is afoot here to present addresses simultaneously at the same place, on behalf of the Poona Suburban Municipality to Sir Leslie Wilson and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, congratulating them on arriving at a happy solution of the Bardoli dispute. It is undertood that notice of a resolution to that effect, proposed to be moved in the Municipal Council, has been given.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY AUGUST, 16, 1928.

The Evening Shriek of India not to be beaten by the Morning Croak of India has tried to shout at the Nehru Committee, because although it is compelled to admit: "It is a fine piece of work" the journal takes comfort in discovering that "the Nehru Committee's scheme is offered as a 'compromise', the Extremists still reserving the right to agitate and work by every means open to them for Complete Independence."

* * * *

This snapping of fingers is understandable, because according to the imperialist doctrine, Extremists must not reserve any rights..... If they did they might perhaps agitate successfully and then what will become of the Evening Shriek or, for that matter, of the 'Morning Croak'? The Bori Bunder noise merchants might have to shut up shop. But why should they? Indians are sportsmen. They will not mind croaks, if their effect is harmless to the national cause.

* * *

The tragedy, however, is far off, and the entertainment, meanwhile, continues thus (1) Noise: "Let the Nehru Committee offer to appear before the Simon Commission, prove by subjecting themselves to the test of cross-examination....." (2) Loud noise: "If they have the courage of their conviction, they will accept the challenge, etc."

* * * *

Whether the Nehru Committee has the courage of its convictions or not I must pay my tribute to the "Shriek" for two things: (1) It does shriek. (2) It does possess the courage of its impudence.

* * *

And the "Evening Shriek" should now issue one more challenge to all who may dare to compete with it in tearing the hair of one's head and generally registering the emotions of desperate fury. I am prepared to put my shirt on its winning.

* * *

I met many a business friend in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, bewildered with anxiety and asking "D—n it, has the dam burst or has it not?"

* * *

To assure the anxious I issue the following communique:—

We have been needlessly exercised over the danger of the Indus flooding the whole of the Punjab and Sind. I gather from a special correspondent's report to a Lahore paper that it was not the dam that burst, but only a petrol tin.

* * *

Reliable witnesses—eye and otherwise—who heard the bursting of the dam and saw the water rushing at a terrific speed believe that their information while otherwise quite correct was a little premature.

* * *

But acting on the advice of "expert" calculators, these witnesses desire that their reports should be re-published on the 20th. You see they do not care a dam—what? I am swearing? Certainly not. As I was saying, they do not care a dam to burst without the assistance of their reports of how it did.

* * *

Austrian Humour:—

"My wife has been using a flesh-reducing roller for nearly two months."

"And can you see any result yet?"

"Yes—the roller is much thinner!"

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The Bombay Chronicle.
.. THURSDAY AUGUST, 16, 1928. ..

SWARAJ AND INDIAN STATES

The Nehru Committee assigns a separate chapter to what it rightly calls the all-important problem of the Indian States in relation to Swaraj. The problem is all-important because no scheme of Swaraj can fulfil its purpose if it leaves out the States. What is more, the very attainment of Swaraj by British India is being delayed by interested parties on the score of the States. While the Princes themselves have repeatedly declared their sympathy with the fullest development of responsible government in British India, others are trying to make out that full Swaraj in British India is incompatible with the British Government's treaty obligations to the Princes. In this and various other ways, the Nehru Committee thinks, "an attempt is being made to convert the Indian States into an Indian Ulster." Sir Leslie Scott, the counsel engaged by the Princes to place their claims before the Butler Committee, writing in the "Law Quarterly Review," lays down certain propositions which, if accepted literally and in entirety, would make Swaraj in British India a mere dream. The main propositions, briefly stated, are: (1) that the Princes' treaties and consequent relations are with the Crown or the British Government as distinguished from the Government of India as such; (2) that by virtue of these treaties "the British Government as paramount power has undertaken the defence of all the States and, therefore, to remain in India, with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite, to enable it to discharge that obligation," and that "it cannot hand over these forces to any other Government.....nor even to British India;" and (3) that the paramount power cannot delegate its duty to an agent whose own interest "may conflict with the duty of the principal".

The Nehru Committee does well to show how fallacious, albeit ingenious, these propositions as stated by Sir Leslie are. But as the enemies of Indian Swaraj will not fail to make capital of these propositions, however unsound, and as Sir Leslie has already given a broad hint to the Simon Commission, it is necessary for the constitutional lawyers of the country to deal with the propositions more thoroughly than it was possible for the Nehru Committee to do. Even in its brief comments the Committee shows clearly that the first proposition is "untenable historically and legally" and opposed to the actual practice followed by the Princes and the Government of India. The last two propositions are equally unsound. Besides, if they were true, they would constitute a permanent barrier against the constitutional progress of British India and, therefore, against the fulfilment of the solemn pledge of August 1917. For, according to Sir Leslie, the British must always remain here with their military and naval forces to keep their "contract." The Nehru Committee observes: "So far, the 'contract' has been performed by White agents to the apparent satisfaction of the Brown Princes. On what principle, we ask, may that 'contract' not be performed by Brown agents to the equal, if not greater, satisfaction of the Brown Princes"? We shall not pursue the legal aspect any further though we know that legal instruments can be made to cut both ways. The problem calls for statesmanship more than legal quibbling. At least with Dominion status for India, no claim of the Princes can be incompatible. It is comforting to think that the Princes themselves have not only sympathised with the Swaraj movement but have shown a disposition to co-operate on some federal basis with a Swaraj Government with regard to questions of common interest. We fully share the Nehru Committee's hope that "the patriotism and statesmanship of the Indian Princes, aided by the growing patriotism and love of freedom among their subjects, will be concentrated more upon the establishment of practical machinery for the settlement of issues between them and a responsible Commonwealth of India than upon a determination of the theoretical question of legal relationship which can do them no good and is fraught with mischievous possibilities."

The real problem now is what that practical machinery should be. The Committee has not suggested it in full. It has, however, done well to assure all Princes that all past treaties, "so far as they are in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be binding on the Commonwealth". The Committee further recommends that "the Commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to, and discharge the same obligations towards, the Indian States as the Government of India exercised and discharged previous to the passing of this Act". With regard to disputes of a justiciable character between the Commonwealth and an Indian State regarding treaties, sanads etc., it is recommended that "the Governor-General may, with the consent of the State concerned, refer the said matter to the Supreme Court for its decision". The Princes themselves will agree that this is a more equitable method of settling such disputes than the present arrangement under which, as the Committee points out, "the Government of India is both a party and a judge".

As regards non-justiciable matters, involving financial and administrative relations, the Committee has not made specific proposals, presumably because it had not had the advantage of discussions with the representatives of the Princes though the Committee is "alive to the possibility of much greater light being thrown on some dark corners of the entire problem by such discussions". The Committee is, therefore, of the opinion that, "if there ever was a case for a round table conference at which a perfect understanding could be reached, it was this." We trust the Princes would welcome the suggestion and help in the work of such a conference. In his speech at the Caxton Hall, London, last month H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala showed the supreme need for co-operation between British India and the States on a federal basis and said that the States far from "thwarting the progress of British India", would "run a friendly race with them along the lines of national development". Nothing will suit Indian nationalism better or would redound more to the credit of the Princes. The Princes do not seem to have committed themselves to a particular plan of federal co-operation. We hope their representatives will confer on this subject with those of British India and devise a workable scheme. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford stated in their report that they looked forward to the position of India as a "Sisterhood of States, self-governing in all matters of purely local or provincial interest," with a Central Government "increasingly representative of and responsible to the people of all of them on equal terms with the self-governing units of the British Empire". We earnestly hope British India and her sister States will so run the friendly race the Maharaja of Patiala promises as to reach the common goal at no distant date.

THE BOYCOTT TELLS

We were able to announce the other day that the Assembly having boycotted the Simon Commission the Government of India were contemplating the appointment of an "ad hoc" Committee consisting of representatives of the Council of State and their own nominees from the Assembly to co-operate with that unwanted body. The "Statesman" confirms this news and writes: "We understand that the question of co-operation with the Simon Commission will not again be raised in the Assembly. The refusal of February will be accepted as final, but it is in contemplation to constitute a Central Committee of seven which will form an Indian wing of the Commission for consideration of all-India affairs. To this the Council of State, which has declared for co-operation, will elect some members, probably two, while the others will be nominated by the Government of India, which may not confine itself to the personnel of the Assembly in making its choice." So, the pretence of the Indian "Parliament" meeting the nominees of the British Parliament and their conferring with the representatives of the latter itself, over which the Premier and Mr. MacDonald waxed eloquent, is at last to be given up. What better proof than this could there be of the success of the Indian boycott of the Simon Commission? The Provincial Legislatures, barring honourable exceptions, may become parties to the insult of examining India's fitness to govern herself. But the Assembly has vindicated the country's honour and only the johukmies and sycophants of the bureaucracy will consent to be instruments of their country's humiliation.

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN

There was published last month in New York a very interesting book by an American lady journalist, Marguerite Harrison. Mrs. Harrison in this work, "Asia Reborn", treats at length the new movement in Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan and one of her conclusions is that "until recently, religious differences have been the greatest bar to a complete understanding between the three countries, but with the growing tendency throughout Islam to place a more liberal interpretation on the teachings of the Prophet, these differences are becoming less important" The one Western Power, which also claims, with justice, to be an Eastern one, which has had the wisdom of appreciating the importance of this renaissance in Islamic countries, is Soviet Russia and the cordial economic understanding arrived at between Afghanistan and the Soviet Government, of which our Moscow correspondent cabled to us a fairly detailed account, is eloquent proof of the helpful and enlightened attitude of that Government towards the economic ambitions of the Afghan people. The Russo-Afghan Trade Agreement is sure to usher in an era of progressive growth in economic relations between the two countries and His Excellency Abdul Hadi Khan, the Afghan Trade Minister at Moscow, has good reason to show his keen appreciation on behalf of his King and his people of the contrast in attitude towards Kabul of the old Tsarist regime which sought to deprive Afghans of their independence and of the new regime in Russia which seeks to help its Eastern neighbours to grow into politically and economically powerful communities.

SIR FRANK BEAMAN

In the death of Sir Frank Beaman, who will be remembered by a large circle of Indian friends and admirers as one of the friendliest Englishmen they had the privilege to meet, this country loses a helpful and kindly critic of its aspirations towards self-government. He was a great judge and a courageous and tenacious soul who never allowed the malady of blindness which visited him in the last years of his official life in India to interfere with his prodigious activities. His keen interest in Indian languages and folklore never waned although he was bereft of his eyesight nor did he allow his infirmity to lessen the ardour and enthusiasm with which he studied Indian political conditions. To Indian youth he was always easily accessible and his advice to them was marked by a sincere desire for their welfare.

BANDRA BOARD'S SATYAGRAHA

The Bandra Municipal School Board has set an example to other School Boards in resisting Government's attempts to force higher fees on all Government and aided schools. The Board has passed a resolution without any dissentient vote that, in view of the fact that the existing scale of fees is already high, it cannot comply with Government's request to raise the fees still higher. This is perhaps the first instance in which a School Board has attempted a kind of Satyagraha against Government's reactionary policy. The responsibility for this rests on Government. It may be noted, however, that Government have no authority to compel School Boards to raise their fees. The worst they can do is to reduce their grants on the score of lower fees. The Boards will suffer to that extent financially. The Satyagraha is the more honourable for that reason and will not fail to bring home to Government the deep resentment their policy has caused. We cordially commend the example of the Bandra Board to all similar institutions.

BARDOLI: FROM BEHIND THE SCENES

THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR & OF HIS GOVERNMENT

(BY ARTIST).

In the following, the second article of the series, the writer continues his analysis of the motives and actions of the Governor of Bombay and his colleagues, particularly the Education Minister, as actors in the Bardoli drama.

II.*

So far His Excellency the Governor has, indeed, in all the public utterances or communiques on the subject, spoken as the head of the administration, rather than in his personal capacity. But, without the personal factor, the denouement would never have been what it has been. A Lloyd or even a Willingdon would have scotched the brood of "lawlessness" as the official mind must have unavoidably conceived it in the bud, or made a miserable fiasco. But whatever the significance as well as service of the personal equation, the fact must be taken note of that a personality like the Governor of Bombay cannot and must not act, except through the constitutional channels open to him. And these constitutional channels mean his Government. Let us, then, cast a glance at the role of this Government.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government of a Province is nominally composed of the Governor-in-Council which includes the irresponsible Executive drawn from the permanent Civil Service with the leaven of Indian element; and the popular representatives called the Ministers, theoretically responsible for their actions. But besides this superstructure of an ornamental importance, there is the powerful, hide-bound machine of the bureaucracy, which no Government in India dare ignore. They never come on the stage prominently; they are supposed to be silent but efficient workers, on whom depends the real excellence of actual government; they never speak, except in official dispatches, or when they are retired and in their anecdotage. What part did this part of the governmental machine play? Impossible to say with any degree of precision, but not quite impossible to guess. They needs must support themselves: they needs must uphold the tradition of their infallibility as a body; they needs must, therefore, have stuck up for the *non plus ultra* of what the Commissioner or the Collector were graciously pleased to concede. The leader of the Satyagrahis seems to have correctly gauged the futility of approaching these hide-bound sun-dried bureaucrats called public servants by courtesy, when early in the piece, he declined to appear as a pleader before the local "burra-sahb." But to say from this that the Service had not its say in the entire unfolding of the drama is to mistake altogether the place the Service still occupies in the every day task of governing this country. The Service point of view may have been overruled; it must have been to a considerable degree the moment His Excellency was personally approached on the plea of "grace" being his own personal prerogative, and not a function of the Executive. But that does not justify the onlooker in ignoring the part played,—and still likely to be played until we are finally out of the wood,—by the permanent service concerned with the administration of the country.

THE MOTIVE FORCE.

Of the more spectacular portion, the representatives of the permanent service can easily be imagined to have sympathised with the representations of those immediately concerned in the origins of the dispute. Mr. Rieu or Mr. Hatch there is very little to choose, except that the former may have had, during his leave, a fresh dose of the "Steel-frame" mentality injected in him by that ubiquitous quack, the ex-Galloper Smith, and the latter was throughout under the saving grace of popular representations being dinned into his ears while the dispute was at white heat. Amongst the Indians, again, the manœuvring for position,—the search after succession to the approaching vacancies in the Government,—must have engendered considerable diversion of attention from this problem. For the Indian in the highest Councils of this country's Government has yet to acquire the mentality, which is proof against the virus of place-hunting. It may be that persons like Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, born with a golden spoon in their mouth, and having a social position transcending the halo of official importance, may be able to maintain their serenity in spite of the manœuvres going on about and around them. But in proportion as they remain serene and unconcerned, they are open to the charge,—fair or not—of apathy. Governing in a transitional stage is not the motive of such people. Others, on the other hand, are temperamentally and constitutionally so made as to be incapable of refraining from seeking to have their finger in every pie. Rumour is a lying jade; but if you believe her, she does speak of the unseemly pre-occupations caused by the search for ministerial and councillor successors among those who might have known and acted better. Anyway, the published facts do not indicate an excessive anxiety on the part even of the Indian Members of the Governor's Council for the amicable and honourable settlement of this problem of Bardoli. Perhaps because the sense of responsibility is proportionately less acute in this non-responsible part of the supreme executive council of the Presidency. And perhaps also there was the inevitable feeling of lassitude after years of toil and anxiety, and not an unnatural desire to rest on their oars. The fact seems to be clear that the motive force came rather from the popular than from the non-responsible half of the Governor's Council.

SOME UNDER-CURRENTS AND ACTING OFF THE STAGE.

And in the popular Ministers' action, there is always the impediment of the peculiar structure of the present governmental machine. The powers and functions of Government are divided: and, correspondingly, the authority in Government. Departmental jealousies there may or may not be in the highest Executive Council; but the ideal and principle of collective responsibility of the entire Executive Government—or at least of the Cabinet proper—is not so fully realised as to permit of smooth sailing, when a Minister seeks to interfere with a department, primarily Reserved, and obviously not concerning him immediately. The Government of the Presidency as a whole concerts measuree of general policy; but the Members or Ministers in charge of the several departments of Government must be left discretion and independence enough to dispose of the details of administration arising in their departments. Where general questions of policy end, and matters of administrative detail commence—it is impossible precisely to demarcate. Hence the appeal to the Governor's prerogative of "grace" rather than a clear stand on the constitutional correctness of the procedure for intervention. A stronger man, —Is there really a strong man in India to-day among those who are hankering after the loaves and fishes of office?— might have acted earlier, and carried his colleagues more fully with him, than the Education Minister of the Bombay Government seems to have done, on the testimony of the Governor himself. But he was acting,—as far as one can see on the incessant demands of his resignation from his colleagues and constituents; and as such his action seems sometimes to be forced rather than the spontaneous outcome of his own inspiration. His sentiment as well as judgment are, however, unmistakable,—when he is once driven to decisive action. He has grasped the value of this threat to resign better than those who called upon him to resign. *Cui bono?* And what did those who actually resigned achieve of themselves and by their resignations? Theirs was a challenge to the Legislative Council; and—thanks to a variety of depressing but undeniable factors,—in the Legislative Council they were and were bound to be in a hopeless minority. Even if the entire Legislative Council were to have been dissolved on Government accepting the correct constitutional implication of such a procedure, there was little likelihood that the protestants would have been returned in a majority. Given the communal virus; given the non-Brahmin bloc and the Sind contingent, what chance can there be of a majority? Quite apart from the fact that in the ranks of the resignatories themselves there might be personages whose resignations were dictated rather by frustrated ambitions than by spontaneous sympathy and understanding of the problem at issue Government did not, very wisely, put forward rival candidates to defend their position. They could have dissolved the Council as a whole and so proved to the hilt the tremendous fissures in our political life and consciousness that divide the Hindu from the Mahomedan, the Sindhi from the Presidency-man proper, the Deccani from the Gujarat and so on *ad infinitum*. Timely pressure from within the governmental machine thus served the purpose of the Education Minister more fully and better than a futile gesture of despair like a resignation could ever have done. An administrator of barely two years' standing, he could not help perceiving the viewpoint of the administrator, antiquated and unsympathetic as it might be. And so his words and actions seem to be halting, at times, to the uninitiated or the fanatical; they, however will easily rehabilitate themselves, if his critics could mentally place themselves for a brief moment in his shoes. Every time negotiations seemed to

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on 14th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Women To the Fore.

With her unique and fascinating gift of singling out the salient points in a public movement, Mrs. Besant in the lecture she recently delivered in London on the Awakening of Asia drew pointed attention to one particularly important factor in the Asiatic renaissance, the very large part the women of Asiatic countries are likely to take in all spheres of this great awakening. It is true that while in China and in Afghanistan the movement for the emancipation of women has begun from the top, the highest in the land looking upon it with great favour and keen interest, in India the progress in this direction is lamentably slow. But we do have members of the Indian aristocracy like the Dowager Begum Sahiba of Bhopal and the Maharani of Baroda willing to promote the movement and the latest All-India Women's Educational Conference at Delhi must have been an eye-opener to many who had failed hitherto to realise the keenness of Indian movement for securing all-round progress.

Commendable Move.

In this country the question of enlarging Hindu women's rights, of winning for them the legal status which in various ways remains denied to them, is happily engaging the attention of a number of eminent Hindu lawyers. The establishment of the All-India Hindu Law Research Association was the first tangible proof of the increase of practical interest amongst those whose legal training and experience made them discern the lacunae in the present legislation regarding Hindu women's right of succession. Mr. Jayakar has taken a very practical step in seeking to improve the defective nature of this legislation by the series of bills he intends to move in the Assembly. It is a commendable move and the Hindu Law Research and Reform Association will be considerably helped in its difficult work of securing a revision of Hindu Law according to the requirements of modern society if the legislative improvements sought by Mr. Jayakar are quickly put upon the Statute Book.

Supercilious.

The "Times of India" evidently finds it hard to relish the inconvenient fact that the accredited representatives of all political parties that count in this country have been able to produce a document in which India's demand for genuine Self-Government is expressed in concrete, unambiguous detail. So the journal subjects the Nehru Committee's Report to a preliminary, carping, supercilious, ill-natured criticism. It notices that "the Report is only six weeks late" and lugubriously asserts "This delay we must readily forgive for the Report contains more than one hundred and thirty large octavo pages." Its considered opinion on the Report this apologist and apostle of British Imperialism "prefers to postpone until later" but in the meanwhile it gibes at Pandit Motilal Nehru. It remarks: "Let us at least commend Pandit Motilal Nehru for his industry." But let not India expect that anything else but churlish and opinionated criticism can proceed from the "Times of India" of Indian efforts to win Swaraj

As Others See Them.

An illuminating commentary on the "blessings" of British rule in India and on the British desire to grant India self-government in cautious instalments, Britain always controlling the Indian revenues, is provided in a critical analysis of the Indian political and economic situation by Hans Shraeder and Franz Joseph Furtwaengler in a recent work published by the "Deutscher Textilarbeiter-Verband," the Union of German Textile-workers. It is entitled "Das Werktaetige Indian" or Life and Labour in India. The authors made an extensive tour of India two years ago as members of a Committee sent out by the International Union of Textile Workers. They have many penetrating observations to offer on the miserable condition of the Indian workers, the manner in which Capitalism denies them the elementary necessities of civilised existence while in a chapter entitled "State, Administration and Finance", they review the system of rule imposed by Britain on India with an astonishing insight into the inherent defects of that system from the view-point of Indian Nationalism.

"A Comedy Before The World."

The authors conclude after enunciating how many subjects the Central Legislature cannot take within its purview, and after giving the German readers an accurate account of the extensive powers of certification and veto by the Viceroy, that "the whole of this Parliamentarism imported by England into India is a comedy before the world." And they quote, with an appositeness which the British Imperialist Press can hardly be expected to relish, an observation of the German jurist, Dr. Julius Hatscheck. The latter observes in his book "British and Roman World-Dominion" that "certain peoples seem destined by nature to bear on their patient backs the burden and the cost of a foreign culture for hundreds and hundreds of years. What Egypt was to Romans, that is India to-day for the British Empire." But India does not mean to suffer in patience nor does modern Egypt.

COURT OF ENQUIRY FOR TEXTILE DISPUTE

RROPOSAL AT CONFERENCE

LABOUR LEADERS ADDRESS WORKERS

OUR 17 DEMANDS OR NOTHING AT ALL, MAINTAIN STRIKERS

After having dragged on for full four months, the mill-strike in Bombay is for the first time showing hopeful signs of an early settlement. The Government of Bombay have, for the third time during this lengthy period, taken the initiative in calling both the contending parties together for friendly negotiations which, it is hoped, would ultimately lead to a happy settlement of the most unfortunate dispute.

The Conference of the representatives of both mill-owners and mill-workers convened by Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member of the Government of Bombay, was held at the Committee Room of the Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon. The proceedings began exactly at 2 p.m. and lasted till 5-30 p.m., after which the Conference was adjourned to 11 a.m. to-day.

The Mill-owners' Association was represented at the Conference by the following eight members: Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Joseph Kay, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. F. Stone and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

Following were the ten representatives of the Joint Strike Committee: Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. S. Asavale, Syed Munawar, S. H. Jhabvalla, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar, Alwe, Umer Rajab, Gadkari and Godse.

Proceedings of the Conference were "in camera". The representatives of both the owners and workers sat together except for one or two short intervals during which they separated for private discussion. It is understood that throughout the protracted discussion, both the parties showed considerable anxiety for an early settlement of the dispute. There was free and frank exchange of views and the tone of the discussion was all along friendly. Although certain amount of secrecy is being observed as to the exact terms of negotiations, it is not difficult to follow the main lines on which the discussion proceeded.

At the outset, the General Member who is the Chairman of the Conference, thanked the representatives for having responded to his invitation. Discussion then turned on the nature of Board which the Government of Bombay propose to appoint for settling the strike. As no party was prepared to agree to an Arbitration Board, discussion on that score was very much curtailed. Selection was to be made between a Conciliation Board and a Committee of Enquiry and this formed the topic of discussion for some time.

MILL-OWNERS' VIEW.

Mr. J. B. Petit, Chairman of the Mill owners' Association, is understood to have told the Conference that he and his colleagues were prepared to accept the Committee of Enquiry whose decision they would regard as final.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Leader of the Labour Delegation, was ready for either a Conciliation Board or a Committee of Enquiry. He, however, suggested that the Committee ought to be invested with powers to settle the dispute. The General Member was not agreeable to this proposal. His idea of a Committee was that it could merely make recommendations or suggestions for action.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

After a good deal of discussion on the relative merits of various kinds of Boards, both the parties agreed to the appointment of a Court of Enquiry whose decision should be final. Labour representatives suggested that the Court of Enquiry should consist of five members, two from Labour representatives, two from owners and the Chairman to be appointed by Government. The General Member could not approve of this suggestion as he must have feared that the representatives of owners and workers would stick to their guns and in that event, the nominee of Government would alone be responsible for the final decision. It was then agreed that the Court of Enquiry should be formed of only three members, all of whom should be chosen by Government.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The discussion then turned to the terms of reference which should form the basis of enquiry. Following terms have been provisionally agreed to by both the parties:—

(1) Whether the scheme of a standardised muster and standardised schedule of rates prepared by the Mill-owners' Association is fair and reasonable.

(2) Whether the 17 demands advanced by the Joint Strike Committee are fair and reasonable and to what extent, if any, they should be met.

(3) Whether the standing orders for operatives, which are published by the Association are fair and reasonable.

It is understood that the representatives of the Association have agreed to produce before the Enquiry Court all record relevant to enquiry. This record will be open for inspection even to the Labour representatives. The terms of reference were accepted by both the parties without any great hesitation.

BONE OF CONTENTION.

One point, which proved to be a hard bone of contention, was about calling off the strike immediately, pending the decision of the Court of Enquiry. There were acute differences of opinion as to the wages which should be paid to workers for the interim period. The General Member suggested that this question should also be decided by the Court of Enquiry which would be soon set up. The representatives of Labour flatly refused to entertain this suggestion even though the representatives of owners were willing to accept it. On their part, the owners suggested that during the interim period, every spinner should be paid one rupee a day, while a weaver should be paid a rupee and eight annas a day. The Labour representatives wanted a rupee and four annas per day for a spinner and two rupees for a weaver. No agreement could be reached on either of these proposals. The Labour leaders then proposed that, for the interim period, the workers should be given an advance on the basis of wages which they used to get in 1925. There was a heated discussion of this proposal as the owners' representatives were not prepared to accept it.

Sir Joseph Kay came forward with a remedy to get out of this situation. He suggested that the strike should be called off from the first of September so that the payment of wages could be deferred till the 1st of October, before which time it would be possible for the Court of Enquiry to give its final decision. Labour representatives could not agree to this proposal as they could not understand why the workers should unnecessarily suffer even for a fortnight till the 1st of September. These representatives showed their willingness to call off the strike the very next day if the terms were amicably settled. No decision could be arrived at on this point till late in the afternoon. In the end, the Labour representatives asked adjournment of the Conference to enable them to consult their other colleagues and also workers on the question of wages for interim period. The Conference was then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. to-day at the same place, both parties keeping themselves open on any decision arrived at.

LABOUR LEADERS ADDRESS WORKERS.

Some of the Labour leaders proceeded directly from the Conference to Chinchpokli where in a spacious open maidan a monster meeting of the strikers, numbering no less than 5,000, was held to consider the situation of the strike. Messrs. Nimbkar and Dange addressed the strikers, explaining to them all that had passed at the Conference. Considerable enthusiasm was evinced by the strikers from beginning to end. By raising their hands, all the strikers present at the meeting, showed their readiness to carry on the strike for at least two months more. They once again reiterated their resolve to be firm in their attitude till they had got their all 17 demands.

To-day the Conference meets again at 11 a.m. Fond hopes are entertained in all quarters that the little hitch over the payment of wages for the interim period will be got over and the conclusion of the Conference will also be the conclusion of the strike.

LOSS OF "HSINGSUTUNG" CONFIRMED

500 PASSENGERS DROWNED

LONDON, August 15.

Shanghai.—British Naval authorities confirm the loss of the steamer "Hsing-u-tung" and that five hundred passengers were drowned.—Reuter.

Hankow.—It is reported that the Chinese steamer "Hsinhsutung" bound for Ichang from Chingking has sunk in the Yangtse rapids. It is believed that several hundreds have been drowned.—Reuter.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE

MISCHIEVOUS CIRCULARS

LABOUR ASSOCIATION'S CONTRADICTION

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 15.

The Secretary, Labour Association, wires:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Executive Committee of the Jamshedpur Labour Association that one Manek Homi has been publishing circulars and bulletins as President, Jamshedpur Labour Association, and that certain other person or persons have been issuing similar bulletins and papers under the name of the Publicity Committee of the Jamshedpur Labour Association. The Committee hereby notifies to all concerned that the said Manek Homi has never been, and is not the President of the Jamshedpur Labour Association and has no right or title to sign or describe himself as such.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has been and still is the duly elected President of the Jamshedpur Labour Association.

The Committee further notifies that the Jamshedpur Labour Association has not authorised any person or persons to issue or publish any notices, bulletins or circulars for or on behalf of the Labour Association and any such publications are wholly unauthorised unless they bear the signature of either Mr. M. K. Ghosh or Mr. G. Sethi, Secretaries of the Association.

OH FOR A SHOWER OF RAIN!

DELHI CITIZENS' PLIGHT

MOULANAS & PANDITS' AID INVOKED

DELHI, Aug. 15.

Rainfall in Delhi has been short by ten inches already. The continued rainless weather has been engaging the attention of all communities in the city. The Muslims have been holding special prayers for the last two days at Idgah on account of which the Municipal meetings had to be adjourned. The Hindus on the other hand have collected Rs. 5,000 and Pandits from Benares and elsewhere have been summoned to perform Indra-Yup (ceremony to appease the rain God). A special shamiana has been erected on the banks of the river Jumna where the pandits chant mantras from the early morning and are fed at noon.—A. P.

THE SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

HINDU MAHASABHA'S ATTITUDE

DELHI, Aug. 15.

An extraordinary meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha has been called for the 27th August at Lucknow to consider the Nehru Committee Report.—A. P.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

In the following paragraphs the Nehru Committee deal with the question of the Foreign Policy of the Swaraj Government:—

We have hitherto dealt with the relations of the Government of India with the Indian States. We now propose briefly to advert to the relations of the Government of India with foreign states. In one sense we are aware that the position of India as compared to some of the dominions is peculiar. India has got a vast land frontier on the North-West and the North-East, and it has to come into contact with foreign powers and semi—independent tribes. The Foreign Department of the Government of India is practically in charge of the Foreign secretary who works directly under the Secretary who works directly are multifarious, he has to look after the North-West Frontier provinces, he is in control of the affairs of the tribes in the 'Agency Tracts', he has to deal with semi-independent chiefs in the North-West Province and elsewhere. His jurisdiction extends in some matters to the Persian Gulf and Aden. Some matters—not all—falling within his jurisdiction occasionally come up for discussion in the legislature and then he has to defend or explain the policy of the Government of India. The bigger questions of policy, having an imperial aspect, are settled not in India, but in England, and we realise that in a well-knit Commonwealth of Nations it is inevitable that consistently with the independence of the dominions there must be to some extent at least uniformity of foreign policy—but this is in the case of the dominions achieved more by mutual discussion, and understanding than by any imperial mandates. Indeed the measure of freedom in regard to questions of foreign policy which in recent years has been claimed and enjoyed by Canada, South Africa and Astralia has been steadily increasing, though this has not tended to weaken the safety of the Empire, or to affect the possibility of a unity of policy in larger questions of relations with foreign countries or states.

In point of fact the Government of India, discharge and enforce those obligations which mutually exist between His Majesty's Government and some neighbouring foreign Asiatic power. We do not see any reason why the self-governing dominion of India should do anything less.

We are aware of the delicate nature of questions of foreign policy, and the inexpediency of discussing them at times on the floor of the legislature. We cannot see why the legislature of the Dominion of India should not observe those rules of prudence and discretion which are observed in other legislatures.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

WELL RECEIVED IN ALL QUARTERS

DELHI, August 15.

Bold, outspoken and fearless are the terms in which the "Hindustan Times", the organ of the Hindu Mahasabha, welcomes the Nehru Committee's report.

Regarding the separation of Sind, the paper holds that undue emphasis is laid on the fact of separation instead of on other matters which must solely determine the advisibility or otherwise of such a step. Inspite of their novel method of approach the framers of the report have made no further contribution to the subject and failed altogether to establish a case for the separation. Their arguments based on a common language and the right of self-determination for the majority are entirely fallacious.

The paper concludes: "More important than the recommendations is the unassailable case the authors of the report have established for the national demand for equal partnership in the British Commonwealth they have shown that no other arrangement than that which binds the other free Dominions to the British Commonwealth can keep India within the Empire or satisfy the legitimate political aspirations of the people.—A. P.

A SANE, RATIONAL DOCUMENT

ALLAHABAD, August 15.

The "Pioneer" describes the Nehru Report as a moderate, sane, rational, dignified statement, which is, to begin with, a clear and definite answer to those who in their wisdom have considered that no Indian is fit to report on a future Indian constitution. It would be crime, says the newspaper, if this registration of political thought were relegated a government pigeon hole. We commend it primarily to Sir John Simon.—A. P.

"AN ACHIEVEMENT"

The "Leader" calls the Report a great achievement and says, "We do not plead for an unquestioning acceptance wholesale of the recommendations. We are not sure we ourselves agree with all of them. All that is pleaded for is that a serious and unprejudiced consideration should be given by every capable man to the many important proposals embodied in the Report, some of which are indeed contentious."—A. P.

WEIGHTIEST CONTRIBUTION TO SOLVE INDIA'S PROBLEM

LAHORE August 15.

Commenting on the Nehru Committee's report the "Tribune" says:

Without any doubt it is the weightiest, the most serious and the most momentous contribution that has so far been made for the solution of India's outstanding problem. If the Simon Commission, so unfortunate in its inception and so utterly unacceptable in its constitution, wishes to justify itself by its success there is nothing for it to do except substantially to adopt this report as its own and call upon the British Government and Parliament to give effect to all its principal recommendations. The actual constitution has features of its own, distinguishing it from all or most of the similar attempts at constitution making in the past. The most important of these features is its studious moderation and a deliberate attempt to anticipate and meet every possible objection that might be advanced by the British Government.

PROBLEM OF INDIA: ONE OF MINORITIES.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR MUSLIMS

MR. SHUAIB QURESHI ON NEHRU COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

Asked by a Representative of the "Chronicle" to explain his all too brief minute of dissent to the Nehru Committee's Report saying that "I agree with the resolution adopted at the informal conference of July 7 but do not subscribe to all the figures and arguments produced in its support."

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi said: —

"In my opinion the protection of India to-day is essentially a problem of minorities. In the measure in which we can solve that problem and remove the communal distrust which has, unfortunately, entered our body politic in that measure we would solve the problem of India. Political theories and first principles having little or no reference to actual life and practical conditions in this country will not lead us very far. In politics that principle is the best which meets the actual requirements of the situation.

Taking my stand on this I support the Madras Congress resolution on the Hindu-Muslim Unity not as an ideal solution of the problem but as Pandit Motilal Nehru said while moving the resolution at the A. I. C. C. meeting at Bombay in May 1927: "Personally I am of the opinion that nothing better could have been proposed under the circumstances to remove the unfortunate communal rancour and animosities." I know that the Hindu Mahasabha latter on shifted its position but till then the position even of the Hindu Mahasabha as expressed by its President Doctor Moonje who had "no objection to the resolution if it is voted upon as a whole," was "the Hindu Mahasabha has emphasised the principle of joint-electorates and reservation of seats on population basis." To-day also, I am sure a large section of both the Hindus and the Muslims will stand by that resolution.

THE CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

There are several arguments advanced in the report against the Congress resolution in so far as it allowed reservation of seats to the Musalmans in the Punjab and Bengal. Several alternative proposals have also been put forward.

Apart from the fact that these objections and proposals were presented in the minds of those who negotiated and agreed upon the terms embodied in the Congress resolution. I do not think that they are weighty or sound enough to justify any departure from the Congress resolution which represents the maximum agreement possible in the circumstances.

I do not agree that reservation of seats with joint electorates "is a recognition of communalism and differs little from communal electorates." I consider it a very great advance towards nationalism and with the provision which I had suggested to restrict reservation for ten years, as practically harmless. I cannot conceive of any irreparable disastrous results following the recognition of this principle for ten years. Nor do I agree with the proposition that majority reservation is "incompatible with real representative and responsible Government." I know that it is not an ideal, but as practical politicians we cannot ignore the conditions in which we live and much though we desire to see them changed we have to, if for nothing else to facilitate and expedite that change, make some allowance for those present conditions while framing our constitution. If we could safely ignore those conditions I would say "God Speed, Go Ahead." But can we?

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Q:—What about proportional representation?

A:—Those who advocate the system of proportional representation as a solution of the communal problem in India should have no objection to reservation of seats for Mussalmans in the Punjab and Bengal at least for a period of ten years because proportional representation is based upon the principle that each party must be represented in the Legislature of the country in proportion to its strength. If therefore the system of proportional representation can be compatible with real representative and responsible Government why should such reservation of seats be incompatible?

On the other hand [illegible] of undue influence exercised [illegible] by those who hold the commerce and banking of the province in their hands, who are more educated, better organised, politically advanced and have an efficient Press at their command, the majority party in Bengal and the Punjab is reduced to a minority in the Legislatures of the two provinces, then these Legislatures will not be representative whatever else they may be. To-day the majority in these two provinces has neither equal franchise nor equal opportunity, the two "sine qua non" of democracy. We might give the first; it would take some time to provide the second.

IRISH EXPERIENCE.

As to proportional representation as the solution the report itself on various considerations refrains from recommending it. I should, however, like to sound a note of warning for the benefit of those who might feel inclined to consider it a panacea for the communal trouble. It is not such a reliable guarantee to ensure representation in proportion to the strength of the various parties. As regards the minorities of 5 or 6 per cent. spread over the whole of a province, I do not think it would be of any use at all. As regards the majorities I should like to draw attention to the results of the Irish Free State elections held in 1927. Here are the figures:—

Government Party, 314,634 votes, 46 seats won, 44 seats in proportion to vote, Difference plus 9 per cent.

Fianna Fail Party, 299,626 votes, 44 seats won, 40 seats in proportion to vote, Difference plus 10 per cent.

Labour Party, 143,987 votes, 22 seats won, 19 seats in proportion to vote, difference plus 15 per cent.

Independents Party, 139,679 votes, 14 seats won, 19 seats in proportion to vote, 19 difference minus 26 per cent.

Farmers Party, 109,114 votes, 11 seats won, 14 seats in proportion to vote, difference minus 21 per cent.

National League Party 84,048 votes, 8 seats won, 11 seats in proportion to vote, different minus 27 per cent.

Sinn Fein and Others Party, 56,218 votes, 7 seats won, 7 seats in proportion to vote.

It will be seen from the above table that the difference between the number of seats a party was entitled to on the basis of its strength and the number of seats it actually secured ranges between plus 10 per cent. and minus 27 per cent. And these results were obtained in a country where education was wide-spread, political consciousness great, organisation perfect and political rivalry very keen, and on an occasion when the issue was of such absorbing interest.

Applied to the Punjab the drawbacks from the point of view of the present situation are too obvious to be pointed out.

The amalgamation proposals specially the one covering Sindh, Baluchistan, N. W. F. Province and the Punjab are worth considering. I do not attach so much importance to the fastidiousness about administrative convenience provided it solved the problem of the Punjab. The proposed province would not be more unwieldy than the Madras Presidency for instance. But it should be for the people of the province to decide.

Q.:—What is your objection to the argument based on population figures?

A.:—I do not say that these figures have no value; but first we have not got figures for adult population and secondly we cannot draw any definite conclusions unless we had before us other figures equally important, if not more: I mean figures for the economic and educational conditions of the people.

Q.:—What have they got to do with proportion of population?

A:—The relevence of these figures and their importance lies in this that to-day political power marches in the wake of economic power. Numbers in themselves mean nothing. An organised minority—by the way it is straining a point to call 45 per cent. or 46 per cent a minority—well educated, politically advanced, controlling the commerce and the banking of the country with an efficient Press at its command can always impose itself on a disorganised and poor majority with very little education. It is neither new, nor peculiar to India. You see it working in Europe and America.

OPTIMISTIC CALCULATIONS.

Further the calculations in the determination of seats in the Punjab are in my opinion very optimistic if not extravagant. For instance I don't consider it a correct presumption at all that with their influence as creditors, the Hindus and Sikhs would not be able to secure a single seat in say Shaikhupura where Muslims are 63.2 per cent., Sialkot 61.9 per cent., or Lyalpur 60 per cent.

On the other hand if the Muslim vote is split by two Muslim candidates dividing it the effect of it on the election results is obvious. In such cases all depends on organisation and, where organisation is

Continued on next Page)

HOW INDIA WILL GOVERN HERSELF

Genuine Democratic Constitution

NO RACIAL, RELIGIOUS OR CASTE PRIVILEGES

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS DEFINED

SUPREME COURT TO BE ESTABLISHED

INTERESTS OF STATES AND SERVICES SAFEGUARDED

The following is the full text of Chapter VII of the Nehru Committee Report containing its main recommendations regarding India's Swaraj Constitution:—

We have made no attempt to draft the constitution as a whole, with the precision necessary in the case of a bill intended to be introduced in the Legislature. Our recommendations have by their very nature taken a form similar to that of clauses of a draft bill but they are not intended to be taken as such or understood as anything more than an indication of the principles involved which was all we were called upon to do by our terms of reference. It will be for the Parliamentary draftsmen to put them into shape, and formal and consequential provisions and such details as we have omitted. It may be mentioned that some of the drafts placed before us provide for transfer orders and orders in Council to give effect to the constitution. These are very important but more for the draftsmen than for us. On some points we have gone into greater detail than on others. But this is more or less accidental. We have drawn freely on the constitutions of the Dominions as well as on Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill and the drafts prepared by Messrs. Vijiaraghavachariar, Srinivasa Iyengar and Rangaswami Iyengar and the Committee of the Independent Labour Party and also on the Government of India Act but have found necessary in most cases to make some verbal and at times more important alterations. We have also omitted the preamble and the definitions excepting the definition of "citizen" which was settled by the First Committee appointed by the All-Parties' Conference. We now give these recommendations under suitable headings:

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF INDIA.

1. India shall have the same constitutional status in the Community of Nations known as the British Empire, as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, with a Parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order and good government of India, and an Executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be styled and known as the Commonwealth of India

OPERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

2. This Act and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth thereunder shall be binding on the Courts and people of every province, and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of the Indian Legislature or of any province or in any Act of the United Kingdom extending to British India; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be enforced in all Indian territorial waters.

DEFINITION, "CITIZEN" OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

3. The word "citizen" wherever it occurs in this constitution means every person

(a) who was born or whose father was either born or naturalised within the territorial limits of the Commonwealth and has not been naturalised as a citizen of any other country;

(b) who is naturalised in the Commonwealth under the law in force for the time being.

Explanation:—No person who is a citizen of a foreign country can be a citizen of the Commonwealth unless he renounces the citizenship of such foreign country in the manner prescribed by law.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

4. (i) All powers of Government and all authority, legislative, executive and judicial, are derived from the people and the same shall be exercised in the Commonwealth of India through the organisations established by or under, and in accord with, this constitution.

(ii) No person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered or confiscated, save in accordance with law.

(iii) Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are, subject to public order or morality, hereby guaranteed to every person.

(iv) The right of free expression of opinion, as well as the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, and to form associations or unions, is hereby guaranteed for purposes not opposed to public order or morality.

(v) All citizens in the Commonwealth of India have the right to free elementary education without any distinction of caste or creed in the matter of admission into any educational institutions maintained or aided by the State, and such right shall be enforceable as soon as due arrangements shall have been made by competent authority.

(vi) All citizens are equal before the law and possess equal civic rights.

(vii) There shall be no penal law whether substantive or procedural of a discriminative nature.

(viii) No person shall be punished for any act which was not punishable under the law at the time it was committed.

(ix) No corporal punishment or other punishment involving torture of any kind shall be lawful.

RIGHT OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

(x) Every citizen shall have the right to a writ of *habeas corpus*. Such right may be suspended in case of war or rebellion by an act of the Central Legislature or if the legislature is not in session by the Governor-General-in-Council and in such case he shall report the suspension to the legislature at the earliest possible opportunity for such action as it may deem fit.

(xi) There shall be no state religion for the Commonwealth of India or for any province in the Commonwealth, nor shall the State either directly or indirectly endow any religion or give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious beliefs or religious status.

(xii) No person attending any school, receiving state aid or other public money shall be compelled to attend the religious instruction that may be given in the school.

(xiii) No person shall by reason of his religion, caste or creed be prejudiced in any way in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and the exercise of any trade or calling.

(xiv) All citizens have an equal right of access to, and use of public wells and all other places of public resort.

(xv) Freedom of combination and association for the maintenance and improvement of labour and economic conditons is guaranteed to everyone and of all occupations. All agreements and measures tending to restrict or obstruct such freedom are illegal.

(xvi) No breach of contract of service or abetment thereof shall be made a criminal offence.

xvii) Parliament shall make suitable laws for the maintenance of health and fitness for work of all citizens, securing of a living wage for every worker, the protection of motherhood, welfare of children, and the economic consequences of old age, infirmity and unemployment.

(xvii) Parliament shall have the right to keep and bear arms in accordance with regulations made in that behalf

(xix) Men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.

Note: Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in article IV the Sikhs are entitled to carry kirpans.

PARLIAMENT.

5. The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Parliament which shall consist of the King, a Senate and a house of Representatives herein called the Parliament.

6. The Governor-General shall be appointed by the King and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the King's pleasure, but subject to this constitution such powers and functions of the King as his majesty may assign to him.

7. There shall be payable to the King out of the revenues of India for the salary of the Governor-General an annual sum.....which, until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, shall be as in the schedule hereof provided.

(b) The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

8. The Senate shall consist of 200 members to be elected by the Provincial Councils a specific number of seats being allotted to each province on the basis of population subject to a minimum. The election shall be held by the method of proportional representation with the single transferable vote. (The Hare system.)

9. The House of Representatives shall consist of 500 members to be elected by constituencies determined by law. Every person of either sex who has attained the age of 21 and is not disqualified by law shall be entitled to vote.

Provided that Parliament shall have the power to increase the number of members from time to time if necessary.

DURATIONS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.

10. (1) Every House of Representatives shall continue for five years from its first meeting and every Senate shall continue for seven years.

Provided that—

(a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General; and

(b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances he so thinks fit; and

(c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber.

(2) The Governor-General may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of either chamber of the Indian Legislature as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by notification or otherwise, prorogue such sessions.

(3 Any meeting of either chamber of the Indian Legislature may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(4) All questions in either chamber shall be determined by a majority of votes of members present other than the presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(5) The powers of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the chamber.

11. There shall be a President of each House of Parliament who shall be a member of the House and shall be elected by the House. There shall also be a Deputy President of each House who shall also be a member of the House and be similarly elected.

12. The privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Representatives and by the members thereof respectively shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of Parliament of the Commonwealth.

POWERS OF PARLIAMENT.

13. Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have power to make laws

(a) for the peace, order and good Government of the Commonwealth in relation to all matters not coming in the classes of subjects by this Act assigned to the legislatures of provinces.

(b) for the nationals and servants of the Commonwealth within other parts of India as well as those without and beyond India.

(c) for the government officers, soldiers, airmen and followers in His Majesty's Indian forces, wherever they are serving in so far as they are not subject to the Army Act or the Air Force Act and

(d) for all persons employed or serving in or belonging to the Royal Indian Marine Service or the Indian Navy.

For greater certainly but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section it is hereby declared that notwithstanding anything in this Act the legislative authority of the Parliament of the Commonwealth extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated and specified in Schedule 1, attached here to.

14. The powers of Parliament with respect to foreign affairs not including the Indian States shall be the same as exercised by the self-governing dominions.

15. Provision may be made by rules under this Act for regulating the course of business and the preservation of order in the chambers of the Indian legislature, and as to the persons to preside at the meetings of the Legislative Assembly in the absence of the President and the deputy president; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on, and the discus-

(Continued on page 9.)

TURF CLUB SENSATION

TRAINERS HARRISON & HIGGINS FINED.

POONA, August 15.

The Western India Turf Club has put up notices to the following effect:—Trainers T. Harrison and A. Higgins were fined Rs. 50 each for declaring wrong weights to be carried by Brasidas and Brapnockstown, respectively, in Mullingar Plate on the second day of the summer meeting. The Stewards have increased the fine of Trainer Higgins to Rs. 100 owing to his having made two similar mistakes in the previous meetings.

JOCKEYS WARNED.

Jockey F. J. Forbes, rider of "Brasidas" was suspended for the rest of the day by the stipendiary stewards for not keeping a straight course and crossing over too quickly on the rails at three furlongs. Forbes was brought before the Stewards after the meeting and after hearing the evidence was cautioned as to his future riding.

E. Ringstead, rider of "Danzig" was reported to the Stewards by the starter for misbehaviour at the start. Having been previously fined, the Stewards cautioned and informed him that should there be any similar complaint again he would be suspended.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

INCREASE IN ATTENDENCE

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Tuesday the 14th August was 9,200.

JAPAN RATIFIES OPIUM CONVENTION

REQUISITE NUMBER NOW OBTAINED

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Geneva.—Japan has ratified the International Opium Convention of 1925 which will shorty come into force the requisite ratifications having been obtained.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS AND INDIA.

SUPPORT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

BRITISH DELEGATES CONTRADICT THEMSELVES

LONDON, Aug. 14.

India was represented effectively at the sittings of the International Socialist Congress at Brussels by Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. Bakhle.

The question of Indian freedom figured prominently.

Dewan Chamanlal had issued on the eve of the sittings of Colonial Commission, a Memorandum stating the Indian point of view and strongly criticising the British Labour Party's attitude towards the Simon Commission. The proceedings of the Colonial Commission were in camera but it is reliably learnt that there was lengthy and heated debate over the Indian question and the British Labour Party's betrayal.

I.L.P. SECRETARY'S AMENDMENT.

The initiative in raising a debate on the conduct of the Labour Party was taken by one of the leaders of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. John Paton, who is the National Secretary of the I.L.P. Mr. Paton moved an amendment that the Commission do report to the Congress that it recognised India's right to self-determination and that it congratulated the Indian parties on drafting a constitution and welcomed the development of the Indian Trade Union movement and promised all assistance to Indian Labour in development of Trade Unionism in the country.

INDIA BETRAYED.

Mr. Paton reviewed concisely the salient features of recent developments in British politics in regard to India and endorsed the charges levelled against the Labour Party by Dewan Chamanlal and asserted that the British Labour Party had by its conduct in authorising two of it members to sit on the Simon Commission betrayed India.

MR. SNELL'S DEFENCE.

Labour Party's attitude was defended by Mr. Harry Snell, M.P., who claimed, not on merits of the case, but on a point of procedure that issues raised by Mr. Paton's amendment were matters which affected internal affairs of party with which it was not open to the Colonial Commission to deal.

Mr. Snell contended that if it was once permitted to discuss internal differences which were inevitable in case of all movements, then there would be no end to it. The British Labour movement had a right to ask that its internal affairs be not raised at this international forum where all parties were concerned only with principles and policies which were capable of international application.

There was a very interesting discussion on the point raised by Mr. Snell.

HOUSE DIVIDED.

The discussion showed that the House was not unanimous in its views on the preliminary question raised by Mr. Snell. Differences of views manifested themselves more or less on territorial lines. Socialist spokesmen representing Continental dountries supported generally Mr. Snell's view and expressed the opinion that they could not interfere in what was evidently a difference of opinion on the attitude of British Labour towards the Simon Commision between two wings of Labour movement as Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party.

SUPPORTERS OF INDIA.

On the other hand French, Russian and Chinese delegates expressed the view that the House should record in unequivocal terms its conviction that India was entitled to assert its right to independence.

At this stage Mr. George Lansbury replied on the merits of the case as Chairman of the Labour Party.

MR. LANSBURY'S ASSURANCES.

Mr. George Lansbury assured the House that British Labour stood by its declarations in favour of Indian freedom and gave the pledge of full dominion status to India.

As regards Labour participation on the Simon Commission Mr. Lansbury said it was only an incident and no action of the Labour Party in regard to that incident could deflect the Labour Party from its policy of self-determination for all subject peoples including India.

RECOGNISES RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Lansbury also made it clear what the Labour view was in regard to Indian declarations of Independence. He said that the Labour Party hoped that India would remain in the British Commonwealth of Nations but at the same time fully recognised India's right to decide finally whether she would remain within the Commonwealth or not.

CONGRESS PLEDGES ITS SUPPORT.

After listening to Mr. Lansbury, the House decided to adopt Mr. Paton's motion with slight changes to meet the susceptibilities of British Labour Party.

As amended, the Colonial Commission recognised India's right to self-determination and pledged the support of the Congress in this direction and also promised support to the Indian Trade Union movement.

REFERENCE TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION DELETED.

The statement in Mr. Paton's motion relating to the drafting by Indian parties of their constitution was deleted lest it should be regarded as an indirect censure on British Labour participation in Simon Commission and thus commit the House to an expression of opinion on a matter of internal difference of opinion.

During the debate on the report of the Colonial Commission in open Congress, there was demonstration in the gallery by Syrians and Indonesians protesting against French and Dutch oppression.

PROBLEM OF INDIA: ONE OF MINORITIES

(Continued from Page 7.)

concerned, the majority both in the Punjab and in Bengal is at a disadvantage. I do not, therefore, consider the conclusions based on these figures as so very reliable.

Q:—Are you then definitely opposed to these arguments?

A:—Certainly not. On the contrary I should like the Musalmans to consider this aspect of the question dispassionately and coolly. And if there is any compromise possible on this or any other point I would welcome it with a deep sigh of relief. Indeed it was to provide for a suitable atmosphere for a cool and dispassionate consideration of the various alternative proposals to solve the communal question that I agreed, in spite of my very strong partiality for and faith in the Congress Resolution, to the compromise resolution of July 7 and I am genuinely sorry to find that in the recommendations made by the committee to the Conference the terms of that compromise have not been adhered to.

Q:—What then did you want the Committee to recommend to the Conference?

A:—Just the compromise Resolution that we had agreed to on July 7 and nothing more or less. If that was not done I would recommend the Congress resolution with the proviso, which I suggested, to limit the reservation for ten years as the best solution of the communal problem. I am not divulging any secrets when I say that at the informal conference held on the 7th everybody excepting Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Aney, Sardar Mangalsingh and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was in favour of the Congress Resolution with my proviso. Doctor Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, so far as I remember, remained silent.

Q:—I have not been able to follow the minutes of the evening sessions of the informal Conference held on July 8 or reconcile it with the compromise Resolution of the 7th.

A:—Nor have I.

Q:—By the way, Mr. Qureshi, why this Dominion Status?

A:—It represents only the view of the majority.

BARDOLI FROM BEHIND THE SCENE

(Continued from page 16).

materialise in concrete terms, Dewan Bahadur Desai's letters breathe note of prudence and moderation, which seem little better than rank poltroonery to those, whose primary concern was not the settlement of the dispute, but the testing of the strength of the people, and, if it could be achieved, humiliation of the Government. From April to July; and more definitely from May 25 to July 13, not to say August 3, he was straining every nerve to avert the disaster he apprehended; and except for a loyal support from the Governor, he was throughout sought to be embarrassed rather than assisted by those who had been his colleagues in the representation of Gujerat, and now were clamouring for his head on a charger! Politics is poor, dirty business at the best; but at the worst there is no name for its horrors in the most vivid dictionary of the language.

(To Be Continued).

STOLEN IRAQ MAIL ARRIVES AT DAMASCUS

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Baghdad, Aug. 14.—The overland mail stolen by bandits has arrived safely at Damascus, and nothing is missing. Robbers presumably overawed by the gravity of the offence of stealing British mails and fearing consequences, ordered the driver to continue his journey to Syria.—Reuter.

HOW INDIA WILL GOVERN HERSELF

(Continued from previous page.)

sion of, any subject specified in the rules.

16. (i) Any Bill which appropriates revenue or monies for the ordinary annual services of the Commonwealth Government shall deal only with such appropriations.

(ii) Bills imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxes, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

(iii) Bills affecting the public debt or for the appropriation of revenues or monies or for imposing taxation shall be introduced only by a member of the Executive Council and can only originate in the House of Representatives.

MONEY BILL.

17. A money bill means a Bill which contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration or regulation of taxation; the imposition for the payment of debt or other financial purposes of charges on public revenue or monies, or the variation or repeal of any such charges; supply, the appropriation, receipt, custody, issue or audit of accounts of public money; the raising of any loan or the repayment thereof; or subordinate matters incidental to those subjects or any of them. In this definition the expression "Taxation," "Public Money" and ,'Loan" respectively do not include any taxation, money or loan raised by local authorities or bodies for local purposes.

18. The question of whether a Bill is or is not a money bill will be decided by the President of the House of Representatives.

19. A money Bill passed by the House of Representatives shall be sent to the Senate for its recommendations and it shall be returned not later than .....days therefrom to the House of Representatives which may pass it accepting or rejecting all or any of the recommendations of the Senate; and the Bill so passed shall be deemed to have been passed by both chambers.

20. (i) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a Bill may be initiated in either House of Parliament and, if passed by the originating House, shall be introduced in the other House for being passed.

(ii) Except as otherwise provided under this Act, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by Parliament unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendments or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both Houses.

(iii) If any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly is not within six months after the passage of the Bill by that House, passed by the Senate either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed by both Houses, the Governor-General shall, on resolution passed by either House to that effect, refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both Houses. The members present at any such joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill as last proposed by the Legislative Assembly and upon amendments if any, which have been made therein by one House of Parliament and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by a majority of the total number of members of the Senate and the Legislative Assembly present at such sitting, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament.

21. (i) So soon as any Bill shall have been passed or deemed to have been passed by both Houses, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the signification by him in the King's name, of the King's assent and the Governor-General may signify such assent or withhold the same or he may reserve the Bill for the signification of the King's pleasure.

(ii) A Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament shall not become an Act until the Governor-General signifies his assent thereto in the King's name, or in the case of a Bill reserved for the signification of the King's pleasure, until he signifies by speech or message to each House of Parliament or by proclamation that it has received the assent of the King-in-Council.

Provided that the Governor-General may, where a Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and presented to him for the signification by him of the King's assent or has been reserved by him for the signification of the King's pleasure, return the Bill for reconsideration by Parliament with a recommendation that Parliament shall consider amendments thereto.

(iii) Any Bill so returned shall be further considered by Parliament together with the amendments, recommended by the Governor-General and if reaffirmed with or without amendments, may be again presented to the Governor-General for the signification in the King's name of the King's assent.

THE COMMONWEALTH EXECUTIVE

22. The Executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the King and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the King's representative, acting on the advice of the Executive Council, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

23. (a) There shall be an Executive Council consisting of the Prime Minister and, until Parliament otherwise provides, not more than six Ministers of the Commonwealth.

(b) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the Governor-General and the Ministers shall also be appointed by him on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(c) The Executive Council shall be collectively responsible to the legislature for all matters concerning the departments of the Commonwealth administered by members of the Executive Council.

24. Until Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General-in-Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General-in-Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.

25. The Commander-in-Chief of the military, naval and air forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the King's representative.

HIGH COMMISSIONER AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

26. The Commonwealth shall have the power to appoint High Commissioners and other foreign representatives similar to that exercised by Canada and other dominions. Such appointment shall be made by the Governor General in Council who shall also make provision by rules for his pay, powers, duties and conditions of employment.

FINANCIAL CONTROL.

27. (1) The Auditor-General in India shall be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council who shall by rules makke provision for his pay, powers, duties and conditions of employment or for the discharge of his duties in the case of a temporary vacancy or absence from duty.

(2) Subject to any rules made by the Governor General in Council no office may be added to or withdrawn from the public service and the emoluments of no posts may be varied except after consultation with such finance authority as may be designated in the rules being an authority of the province or of the Commonwealth according as it is or is not under the control of a local government.

28. The legislative power of a Province shall be vested in the King and the local Legislative Council.

29. There shall be a Governor of every Province who shall be appointed by the King and represent His Majesty in the Province.

30. There shall be payable to the King out of the revenues of the Province for the salary of the Governor an annual sum of.....which, until Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides shall be as in Schedule.....hereof provided.

31. There shall be one member of the Provincial Legislative Council for every 100,000 of the population of the said Province provided that in Provinces with a population of less than ten millions there may be a maximum 100 members.

32. (1) Every provincial council shall continue for 5 years from its first sitting provided that—

(a) It may be sooner dissolved by the Governor; (b) the term of 5 years may be extended by the Governor in special circumstances as he thinks fit.

(c) after the dissolution of the Council the Governor shall appoint a date not more than 6 months after the date of the dissolution for the next session of the Council.

(iii) The Governor may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of the Council as he thinks fit and may also from time to time by notification or otherwise prorogue such sessions.

(iii) Any meeting of the Council may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(iv) All questions in the Council shall be determined by the majority of votes of the members present other than the presiding member who shall however have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(v) The powers of the Council may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy.

33 There shall be a President of every Council who shall be a member of the House and shall be elected by the House. There shall also be a Deputy President who shall also be a member of the House and be similarly elected.

34. The Local Legislature of any province has power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make laws for the peace and good government of the territories for the time being constituting that province. The legislative authority of every Provincial Council extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated and specified in Schedule II attached hereto.

35. The local legislature of any province may, repeal or alter as to that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature.

36. Any measure affecting the public revenues of a province or imposing any charge on the revenue shall be introduced only by a member of the Executive Council of the Governor.

37. When a Bill has been passed by a local Legislative Council, the Governor may declare that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill.

38. If the Governor withholds his assent from any such Bill the Bill shall not become an Act.

39. If the Governor assents to any such Bill, he shall forthwith send an authentic copy of the Act to the Governor-General, and the Act shall, not have validity until the Governor-General has assented thereto and that assent has been signified by the Governor-General to, and published by the Governor.

40. Where the Governor-General withholds his assent from any such Act, he shall signify to the Governor in writing his reason for so withholding his assent.

41. When an Act has been assented to by the Governor-General it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council to signify his disallowance of the Act.

42. Where the disallowance of an Act has been so signified, the Governor shall forthwith notify the disallowance, and thereupon the Act, as from the date of the notification, shall become void accordingly.

43. The Executive power of the Province shall be vested in the Governor acting on the advice of the Provincial Executive Council.

44. There shall be an Executive Council for every province consisting of not more than five ministers appointed by the Governor.

45. In appointing the Executive Council the Governor shall select the Chief Minister and appoint others only on his advice.

46. There shall be a Supreme Court which shall exercise such jurisdiction as Parliament shall determine. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Lord President, and so many other Justices, as Parliament may fix

47. The Lord President of the Commonwealth, and all other Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth to be appointed after the establishment of the Commonwealth, shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall receive such remuneration as Parliament shall prescribe, and their remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

48. The Lord President of the Commonwealth and other judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth shall not be removed from office except by the Governor-General in Council on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of misbehaviour or incapacity.

49. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters—

(i) referred to the Supreme Court by the Governor-General in Council under Section 81.

(ii) in which the Commonwealth or person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party;

(iii) affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries;

(iv) between Provinces.

50. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments decrees, orders and sentences—

(a) of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court;

(b) of the High Court of any Province, or of any other court of any province from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the King in Council.

51. The judgment of the Supreme Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive and shall not be reviewed, nor be capable of being reviewed by any other court, tribunal or authority whatsoever.

52. (i) No appeal shall be permitted to the King in Council from a decision of the Supreme Court upon any question howsoever arising, as to the limits inter se of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any province or provinces, or as to the limits inter se of the constitutional powers of any two or more provinces, unless the Supreme Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by the King in Council.

(ii) The Supreme Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the certificates should be granted, and thereafter an appeal shall lie to the King in Council on the question without further leave.

(iii) Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked, provided that such laws do not impair any right which the King may be pleased to exercise by virtue of His Royal Prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the Supreme Court to the King in Council.

53. The High Courts referred to in this Act are the High Courts of Judicature for the time being established in British India.

54. Each High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and as many other Judges as the Governor-General in Council may think fit to appoint. Provided as follows:

(i) The Governor-General in Council may appoint persons to act as additional judges of any High Court, for such period, not exceeding two years, as may be required; and the judges so appointed shall, whilst so acting, have all the powers of a judge of the high court appointed by the Governor-General in Council;

(ii) the maximum number of judges of a high court including the Chief Judges and additional judges shall be 20.

55. A judge of a high court must be an advocate on the rolls of a high court of not less than ten years' standing provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the continuance of the tenure of office of the Judges who may be holding appointments at the commencement of this Act.

56. (i) Every judge of a high court shall hold office during his good behaviour.

(ii) Any such judge may resign his office to the Local Government.

57. (i) The chief justice of a high court shall have rank and precedence before the other judges of the same court.

(ii) All the other judges of a high court shall have rank and precedence according to their seniority of their appointments, unless otherwise provided in their patents.

58. (i) The Governor-General in Council may fix the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions, and may alter them, but any such alteration shall not affect the salary of any judge appointed before the date thereof.

(ii) The remuneration fixed for a judge under this section shall commence upon taking upon himself the execution of his office.

59. (i) On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of chief justice of a high court, and during any absence of such a chief justice the Local Government shall appoint one of the other judges of the same high court to perform the duties of chief justice of the court, until some person has been appointed by the Governor-General to the office of chief justice of the court, and has entered on the discharge of his duties of that office, or until the chief justice has returned from his absence, as the case requires.

(ii) On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any other judge of a high court, and during any absence of any such judge, or on the appointment of any such judge to act as chief justice, the local government may appoint a person, with such qualifications as are required in persons to be appointed to the high court; and the person so appointed may sit and perform the duties of a judge of the Court, until some person has been appointed by the Governor-General in Council to the office of judge of the court, and has entered on the discharge of the duties of the office, or until the absent judge has returned from his absence, or until the Local Government sees cause to cancel the appointment of the acting judge.

JURISDICTION.

60. (i) The several High courts are courts of record and have such jurisdiction, original and appellate, including admiralty jurisdiction in respect of offences committed on the high seas, and all such powers and authority over or in relation to the administration of justice, including power to appoint clerks and other ministerial officers of the court, and power to make rules for regulating the practice of the court as are vested in them by letters patent, and subject to the provisions of any such letters patent, all such jurisdiction powers and authority as are vested in those courts respectively at the commencement of this Act.

(ii) The letters patent establishing, or vesting jurisdiction, powers or authority in, a high court may be amended from time to time by a further letters patent.

(iii) The high courts have not and may not exercise any original jurisdiction in any matter concerning the revenue, or concerning any act ordered or done in the collection thereof according to the usage and practice of the country or the law for the time being in force.

61. Each of the high courts has superintendence over all courts for the time being subject to its appellate jurisdiction, and may do any of the following things, that is to say—

(a) call for returns;

(b) direct the transfer of any suit or appeal from any such court to any other court or equal or superior jurisdiction;

(c) make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such courts;

(d) prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by the officers of any such courts; and

(e) settle tables of fees to be allowed to the Sheriff attorneys, and all clerks and officers of courts;

Provided that such rules, forms and tables shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of any law for the time being in force, and shall require the previous approval of the Local Government.

62. (i) Each high court may, by its own rules, provide as it thinks fit for the exercise, by one or more judges, of the high court of the original and appellate jurisdiction vested in the court.

(ii) The chief justice of each high court shall determine what judges in each case is to sit alone, and what judges of the court, whether with or without the chief judge, are to constitute the several division courts.

63. The Governor-General in Council may, by order, transfer any territory or place from the jurisdiction of one to the jurisdiction of any other of the high courts, and authorise any high court to exercise all or any portion of its jurisdiction in any part of British India not included within the limits for which the high court was established, and also to exercise any such jurisdiction in respect of any British subject for the time being within any part of India outside the Commonwealth.

64. (a) The Governor-General, each Governor, each of the members of the Executive Council, whether in the Commonwealth or in the provinces, shall not be subject to the original, appellate or revisional jurisdiction of any high court, by reason of anything councelled, ordered or done, by any of them, in his public capacity only.

(b) The exemption shall extend also to the Chief Justices and other judges of the several High Courts.

65. The Governor-General in Council may, if he sees fit, by letters patent establish a high court of judicature in any territory in the Commonwealth, whether or not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court, and confer on any high court so established any such jurisdiction, powers and authority as are vested in or may be conferred on any high court existing at the commencement of this Act; and, where a high court is so established in any area included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another high court, the Governor-General may, by letters patent, alter those limits, and make such incidental, consequential and supplemental provisions as may appear to be necessary by reason of the alteration.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.

66. The Local Government may appoint an advocate general for each of the provinces and may on the occurence of a vacancy in the office of advocate general, or during any absence or deputation of an advocate general appoint a person to act as advocate general; and the person so appointed may exercise the powers of an advocate general until some person has been appointed by the Governor-General in Council and has entered on the discharge of his duties or until the advocate general has returned from his absence or deputation, as the case may be, or until the Local Government cancels the local appointment.

PROPERTY, REVENUE AND FINANCE.

67. All property vested in, or arising or accruing from property or rights vested in His Majesty or the Secretary of State in Council under the Government of India Acts, 1858, 1915 and 1919 shall vest in the Governor-General-in Council.

68 The revenues of India shall vest in the Governor-General in Council and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be applied for the purposes of the Commonwealth alone.

69. The expression "the Revenues of India" in this Act shall include all the territorial and other revenues of or arising in British India, and in particular,—

(i) all tributes and other payments in respect of any territories which would have been receivable by or in the name of the East-India Company of the Government of India Act, 1858, had not been passed; and,

(ii) all fines and penalties incurred by the sentence or order of any court of justice in British India, and all forfeitures for crimes of any movable or immovable property in British India; and

(iii) All movable or immovable property in British India escheating or lapsing for want of an heir or successor and all property in British India devolving as 'bona vacatia' for want of a rightful owner.

70. Parliament shall establish a Railway and Harbour Fund into which shall be paid all revenues raised or received by the Governor-General in Council from the administration of railways, posts and harbours and such fund shall be appropriated by Parliament to the purposes of railways, posts and harbours on such conditions and in such manner as it may prescribe. There shall also be formed a consolidated revenue fund into which shall be paid all other revenues raised or received by the Governor-General in Council and such fund shall be appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of the Commonwealth in the manner prescribed by this Act or by rules made in that behalf and subject to the charges imposed thereby.

71. There shall be charge on the revenues of India alone—

(a) all the debts of the East India Company; and

(b) all sums of money, costs, charges and expenses which, if the Government of India Act, 1858, the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India Act 1919 or this Act had not been passed, would have been paid by the East India Company out of the revenues of India in respect of any treaties, convenants, contracts, grants or liabilities existing at the commencement of this Act; and,

(c) all expenses, debts and liabilities lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of India; and

(d) all other charges and payments under this Act (except so far as is otherwise provided under this Act).

72. (i) As soon as may be after the establishment of the Commonwealth the Governor-General in Council shall appoint a Commission consisting of one representative from each province and.....representatives of the Government of the Commonwealth and presided over by an officer of the Commonwealth to institute an enquiry into (a) the sources of revenue which may be assigned to the Government of the Commonwealth and to the Governments of the provinces respectively with due regard to the efficent administration and development of the services or subjects under the respective control of either and (b) the financial relations which should exist between the Government of the Commonwealth and the Governments of the provinces and (c) for the means to be adopted for giving effect to such relations.

(ii) The said Commission shall appoint a Committee to examine the whole question of the training of officers for the land,, naval and air forces of the Commonwealth and the establishment of the requisite number of schools and colleges for military instruction.

(ii) The Committee so appointed shall report to the Commission about the requisite number of such schools and colleges and their staffs, the places where they are to be established and the standard of instruction to be imparted in each and an estimate of the initial and maintenance cost of the said schools and colleges.

(iv) The said Commission shall also appoint a Committee to investigate and report on the steps to be taken for the introduction of general primary education in the Commonwealth and the affording of special educational facilities for backward classes.

(v) The said Commission shall have the power to appoint such other Committees as it may consider necessary for the purposes of its inquiry.

(vi) The said Commission shall report to the Governor-General in Council on matters recommended in clause 1, and shall make special recommendations fixing minimum charges on the revenues of the Commonwealth and the provinces for the purposes mentioned in 2, 3 and 4.

73. The Governor-General in Council shall lay the entire report of the Commission together with his recommendations before Parliament for such legislative or other action as it may deem fit.

74. Pending the completion of the said enquiry and until Parliament has taken action under clause 68 the existing sources of reveue and the financial relations shall continue to be in force.

DEFENCE

75. (a) The Governor-General in Council shall appoint a Committee of Defence consisting of (1) the Prime Minister, (2) the Minister of Defence, (3) the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (4) the Commander-in-Chief, (5) the Commander of the Air Forces, (6) the Commander of the Naval Forces, (7) the Chief of the General Staff and two other experts.

(b) The Prime Minister shall be the Chairman of the Committee; and there shall be a permanent staff including a Secretary attached to this Committee.

(c) The functions of this Committee shall be to advise the Government and the various departments concerned with questions of defence and upon general questions of policy.

(d) As soon as the Committee is appointed the Governor-General in Council, may take the advice of the Committee of Defence as to the practicability and means of effecting a retrenchment in the expenditure on Defence compatibility with the safety India. The estimates shall be framed according to the recommendations of the Comittee.

76. The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenues or monies classified as "De-

(Continued on next page.)

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BENGAL TENANCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

MAHARAJA TAGORE'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

In a message to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal Maharajah Tagore as President of the Landholders' Conference held in Calcutta on August 12 protests against the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill, the effect of which, he fears, will be further to foster disputes, litigation and other animosities instead of adjusting the relations between landholders and tenants. The inevitable effect of the Bill, if passed, will be to create a new class of middlemen from among money-lenders and other outsiders who are not likely to have any sympathy with the actual tillers of the soil.

The landholders community, therefore, submits that in the present excited state of the public mind as to the various questions connected with the reorganisation of the present administration in India, any such serious change of settled policy is likely to be followed at no distant period by a general discontent among the most loyal class of His Majesty's subjects which is undesirable for the good Government in India, and is likely to hasten an agrarian revolution.

The question being entirely a provincial one it would be politic to leave it to the jrogment of the local Government who will be advised not to yield to the interested cry of certain self seeking men who are working up an agitation for political purposes and, thereby, further prejudice the vested interests of zemindars considerable inroads on whose rights have already been made in the previous tenancy and other laws since the permanent settlement in Bengal in 1793

The Bill it will be remembered proposes to give tenants the right of transfer which it is felt will operate to the prejudice of landlords both rich and poor.—A. P.

HOW INDIA WILL GOVERN HERSELF

(Continued from previous page.)

fence", shall be submitted to the vote of the House of the Representatives.

77. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing provisions, the Governor-General in Council may, in the event of any foreign aggression on India by land, air or sea, or upon his being satisfied that there is a reasonable apprehension of such aggression, authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety of British India or any part thereof. Such action taken by the Governor-General shall be reported by him immediately to the legislature if in session, or within six months thereof, if the legislature is not in session

78. No measure affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of the military, naval and air forces of the Commonwealth shall be introduced in Parliament except on the recommendation of the Committee of Defence appointed under this Constitution.

THE CIVIL SERVICES.

79. Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, all officers of the public service shall, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, become officers of the Commonwealth.

80. As soon as possible the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Governor-General in Council shall appoint a public Service Commission to make recommendations for such reorganisation and readjustment of the departents of the public service as may be necessary.

81. Parliament may make laws for regulating the classification of the civil services in India, the sources and methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service pay and allowances and discipline and conduct Parliament may also to such extent and in respect of such matters as it may prescribe delegate the power of making rules under the said laws to the Governor-General in Council or to local governments.

82. (i) After the establishment of the Commonwealth the Governor-General in Council shall appoint a permanent public service commission with such powers and duties relating to the recruitment, appointment, discipline, retirement and superanuation of public officers as Parliament shall determine.

(ii) Members of the Permanent Public Service Commission shall hold office for five years from the date of appointment.

83. Any officer of the Public Service who desires to retire within three years of the establishment of the Commonwealth or is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall be entitled to receive such pension, gratuity or other compensation as he would have received in like circumstances if the Commonwealth had not been established.

THE ARMY SERVICES.

84. All officers, British and Indian, serving in the army, the navy, the Royal Indian Marine, or the Air Force of India, serving in India, at the commencement of the new constitution, shall retain all their existing rights as to salaries, allowances or pensions or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them, as the Governor-General in Council may consider just and equitable, or as they would have received in like circumstances if the Commonwealth had not been established.

Further all such officers, British or Indian, who were in receipt of pensions at the date of the commencement of the new constitution, shall continue to receive the same pension from the revenues of India.

INDIAN STATES.

85. The Commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to and discharge the same obligations towards the Indian States arising out of treaties or otherwise as the Government of India has hitherto exercised and discharged.

In case of any difference between the Commonwealth and any Indian State on any matter arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documnts, the Governor-General in Council, may with the consent of the State concerned refer the said matter to the Supreme Court for its decision.

NEW PROVINCES.

86. The redistribution of provinces should take place on a linguistic basis on the demand of the majority of the population of the area concerned, subject to financial and administrative considerations.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

87. Parliament may, by law, repeal alter any of the provisions of the constitution Provided that the Bill embodying such repeal or alteraton shall be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading shall be agreed to by not less than 2/3 of the total number of the members of both Houses. A Bill so passed at such a joint sitting shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

1. There shall be joint mixed electorates throughout India for the House of Representatives and the Provincial Legislatures.

2 There shall be no reservation of seats for the House of Representatives except for Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority and Hindus in the N.-W. F. Province. Such reservation will be in strict proportion to the Muslim population in every province where they are in a minority and in proportion to the Non-Muslim population in N. W. F. Province. The Muslims or Non-Muslims where reservation is allowed to them shall have the right to contest additional seats.

3. In the provinces-

(a) there shall be no reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab and Bengal,

(b) in provinces other than the Punjab and Bengal there will be reservation of seats for Muslim minorities on population basis with the right to contest additional seats,

(c) In the N.-W. F. Province there shall be similar reservation of seats for Non-Muslims with the right to contest other seats.

4. Reservation seats where allowed shall be for fixed period say the first two general elections, after which the working of the whole system will be examined by a Commission or Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament and such legislation undertaken as may be found necessary.

REDISTRIBUTION AND STATUS OF PROVINCES.

5. Sind should be separated from Bombay and constituted into a separate province after such enquiry about the financial position as may be considered necessary.

6. Parts of Karnataka except the small islands on the other side of the Mysore territory should similarly be separated from the provinces in which they are at present included and formed into a single separate province.

7. The N.-W. F. Province and all newly formed provinces by separation from other provinces shall have the same form of Government as the other provinces in India.

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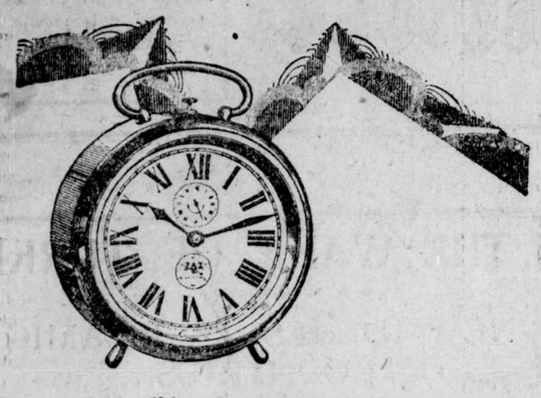

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THE SABOO SIDDIQUE TRUST

APPEAL TO MUSLIM LEADERS

(By Shaukat Ali).

I was anxious to make an earnest appeal to the Moslems of Bombay leaders as well as general public for some time but, unfortunately I had to go out and since my return to Bombay I had been very busy and could not find time to deal with our domestic affairs in a calm and dispassionate manner. We Moslems in India and elsewhere are passing through very grave times not only are there different opinions on political matters but even in our affairs of daily life we are drifting along God knows to where. Business was bad before and this unfortunate Mill strike has not only disturbed the daily life of mill workers and mill owners but also that of the whole city. The poor and weak community of Moslems of Bombay is growing poorer and poorer day by day and if after clear thinking, persistent and serious efforts are not made to put things right, we are sure to drift towards destruction. Useless lamentations and complaints would not lead us far. We may differ in our religious views, in our political opinions and on question of social life but even then there would be many things left in which we could all pull together and give a push to our backward community. It is admitted by all that we Moslems in India are very backward in education and Bombay is one of the worst patches. We have facilities of all kinds provided for us but we do not take advantage of them. There is visible lethargy, slackness and indifference in all that we do. For example; though naturally not in touch with Councils lobbies and Ministerial programmes

SIR MAHOMED YUSUFS DONATION.

I met an old Aligarh friend the other evening and was shocked to hear from him that the munificent donation of about 10 lakhs given by Sir Mahomed Yusoof for a Moslem College at Andheri is not utilized. I am told the building is getting ready but instead of an Arts College and a Boarding House for Moslems, there is a talk of converting it into a technical institute open to all. Surely 14 or 15 years was long enough time for a decision on this vital point. There is the other donation given by the late Mahomed Saboo Siddique for the benefit of the poorer Moslems specially of the labouring class. Bombay at one time had a thriving Moslem community of weavers in Madanpura, Kamatipura, Arab Lane etc. They were the pioneers in the weaving industry. To-day better education and intelligent anticipation have produced more successful competitors so much so that the cause of the present mill trouble is due to the desire of the mill owners to cut down the wages in the weaving department. I am in intimate touch with these Moslem workers and have great affection and sympathies for them, yet I realize that if their children cannot get better education and training, they will go to the wall and the major portion of the Moslem population of Bombay would be classed as "unskkilled labour."

SABOO SIDDICK TRUST.

Through an accident we learnt of the existence of such a fine gift and that it was lying unutilized for several years. I have no desire to put the blame for this on the present trustees alone. We have no means of finding out the existence of such endowments and our own indifference is also responsible for this state of affairs. We learnt that Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji, who is managing the late Daoodbhoy Fazil Educational Trust so efficiently, was also a turstee and from him we got more information. I was sorry to hear that the trustees were going to take land in Matunga and wanted to locate institution there. Further more that it was intended to establish a "Boarding School of about 50 boys for ordinary education from Vernacular 1st to the Standard V English with manual training". We published this news in the 'Daily Khilafat' and the general Moslem public specially the poor labour population were greatly interested but at once objected very strongly to the location in Matunga, where there is no Moslem population., and which is about 3 or 4 miles from Moslem centres in the city. I saw Mr. Kajiji who, I believe, is the President of the trust and he informed me that the site was not finally decided. They could chose one near Madanpura or Nagpada and even suggested to us a better site and let them know. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, another trustee, agreed with us and told me that he would like to get old Dongri Jail and when I said its purchase price might be prohibitive, gave out that Government ought to give it on special rates for such a fine and charitable object. It is commodious and there is ample room for every kind of technical training and also sufficient buildings.

A SHEER WASTE.

Mr. Abubakar Beg Mahomed, another trustee, was also sympathetic. The late Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sir Fazilbhoy Currimbhoy also said that they require an outlet for the Matunga. Khoja orphan boys, whom they could train in their own mills. Every one interested, including several eminent Moslem educationists and labour leaders, were consulted and they all unanimously suggested that it would be sheer waste of money to build a Boarding School for poor boys of the labouring class and give them general education plus manual training at an enormous monthly cost per student. A school open for day scholars near the Moslem centres would do wonders and train two to three hundred boys easily without much expenditure. The boys would live with their parents and they could easily walk to this institution. Small scholarships to deserving youngsters would be great inducement for them as the parents would find them a welcome adition to the empty family treasurer chest.

I do not know what has happened and for what reasons the united voice of the public has been ignored? I am infored that all the Moslem associations in the city have voted for a day school and for a nearer site to Moslem quarters. Every Moslem Mohulla has had public meetings and would like to assure the trustees that it is not easy even for the finest orators to deceive the Moslems there. They have sturdy common sense and know what they want. I must here mention in fairness to Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanji that he has been working earnestly to enlighten his colleagues but apparently his intercession has not done much good to us and has probably stiffened the backs of the trustees who in spite of their own former good-will are working for a scheme that will please nobody and will never be acceptible to Mussalmans.

Our co-workers which include two such educationists as Mr Abdur Rahman Siddiqi and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, both brilliant Aligarh graduates and lawyers and having the benifit of 4 years study at Oxford University, and who had specially studied the educational systems of England, France and Germany have disapproved of the Matunga scheme. I have also been in a humble way connected with Moslem education for the last 30 years and am in active touch with the education for the Moslem labouring classes through our 24 night schools in the city of Bombay alone

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

May I beg the trustees to take a dispassionate view and examine calmly and carefully the public suggestions made with a unanimous voice by the Moslem public of Bombay. I have nothing to do with Sir Gulambossein Hidayatulla and Mr. A. M. K. Delhavi as pillars of the Government, but as brother Moslem, we have a right to ask them. Sir Ebrahim Rahmatoolla, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. Jinha and other Moslem leaders to put their heads together and offer the best advice and help to the trustees. It is not every day that a Mahomed Saboo Siddique gives 15 lakhs for the betterment of the poor Moslems——all honour to him and may his soul rest in peace.

I would mention here an incident that pleased me immensely and which would show what the members of the late generous donor's family think in this matter. One day in a party, I received an unexpected message from the elder sister of the late donor appreciating our efforts to get the greatest benefit for Moslems out of this fund. I was invited to meet her and the lady, a cultured and educated Moslem, talked to me from behind the purdah and gave a signed letter which I copy in toto:

"I want to tell through you, the Trustees of the late Md. Saboo Siddique Trust for building a technical and educational institution for the use of hte children of poor Moslem labourers of Bombay that the proposed site in Matunga is most unsuitable for the Institution there being no Moslem population near by. As an elder sister of the deceased benefactor, I request all concerned to see that the Institution is located near Moslem quarters, like Madanpura, so that a large number of day-scholars could also study in the institution. These young men and children would walk from their houses to the school and thus derive benefit from it. I have every hope that the trustees will accept this suggestion and see that no money is wasted in useless schemes. I pray for the success of your efforts.

I remain, Your sister

Sd. Rukoiyabai D/o Haji Saboo Siddique.

She is the mother of late Mr. Abdul Kadir Baula and belongs to one of the most prominent Cutchi Memon families of Bombay. Is it not strange that amonst the trustees there is not one member of the Cutchi Memon community? There are several educated and respected Cutchi Memons who certainly deserve to be on the board and I hope they will soon be elected to fill up the vacancies. There is Mr. Osman Soobani who is doing such fine work in bringing peace between the mill-owners and the mill-workers. There is Mr. Abdur Rahman Haji Mahomed Abba, Mr. Abdus Shakoor Salemahomed, Mr. Suleman Omar and last but not least the head of the Cutchi community in Bombay. I apologise for this long statement but I think it was overdue. I hold no brief for Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanji. Politically we differ a great deal and though we are old friends I am afraid on many questions we disgree but there can be no doubt as to his interest in Moslem education. He wants to do as much as he can for the education and upliftment of Moslems of Bombay city and elsewhere.

I beg all not to make this matter a bone of contention but hold a Round Table Conference for consultation and do what is decided after mature and dis-

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

SLUMBERING INDIAN INTERESTS

HARTSHORN'S "APOLOGY" NOT YET OVER?

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, July 19.

There is some regrettable marking-time going on in respect of certain Indian questions, that causes Indian correspondents to write to me, asking for news, and even reproaching known friends of India for "inactivity."

To take the question of the frightful treatment of the Maharaja of Nabha, I have received a dozen letters, ranging from a criticism of Mr. Saklatvala for not raising hell in the House of Commons, to a sad and really heart-rending moan over the falling away from interest in the unhappy Prince's fate on the part of anticipated friends like Mr. Thurtle, M.P., and Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P.

All this shows unfamiliarity with the reality. Mr. Saklatvala is a devoted and proved friend of every wronged man or woman; but even he has sometimes to ponder over his question:—"Will the personal identification of my obnoxious political views with the cause of this man or woman do good or rather harm? Will the simplest non-political protest by me not be immediately seized on by the satanic authorities as 'proof of the seditious conspiracy entered on by the claimant?'" When he is forced to come to the conclusion that he had better keep silence, he is not therefore callous. He manages to get some irreproachable orthodox member to take charge of the unhappy petitioner's interests.

As to Messrs. Thurtle and Mardy Jones. I bracket them together, but beyond common membership of the House of Commons neither is connected with the other, and neither is responsible for the conduct or policy of the other. Yet I happen to know that neither has been idle or lax in this or any other duty. The former wrote a document of some thousands of words, and placed it privately in quarters where it will have effect "after many days." The latter is actually carrying on active work for the interests of the Maharaja at this very moment.

THE INEXPLICABLE EXPLAINED.

Then why, the critic asks, cannot either of the last-named members raise questions in Parliament. The answer compels me to take up again the unpleasant task of criticising others. Neither Mr. Thurtle nor Mr. Mardy Jones is to blame for conditions created by the blindness and stupidity of Indians themselves. I am sorry to use such crude language, but the circumstances demand it, in the interests of the poor individual chiefly concerned. Any determined and independent questioner or critic of the acts of the Political Department finds the main obstacle to his activity to consist in the obstinate incapacity of people entrusted from India with the conduct of the case, and who persist, against every proof of the fallacy of such a procedure, in regarding Mr. Graham Pole as the sole and effective representative here of the political action in favour of the Maharaja. As Mr. Graham Pole is engaged in a constant attack upon the representatives of true Nationalist opinion here, it will soon be seen that the result will be, as it has been, the cooling down of a Nabha agitation. It has even been stated here that, with or without the assent of the Maharaja, the legal representative of his interests here has been "replaced" by some Mr. Wilson unknown. With a new unacquainted legal "adviser", with a Graham Pole who hobnobs with Bengal-Ordinance MacDonald and puts a wet blanket on the stirring agitation of the "reds" about this or any other Indian grievance, straightforward non-strategists like Ernest Thurtle or Mardy Jones may well mark time in bewilderment and semi-despair.

BARDOLI.

Other correspondents want to know what is being done in England about Bardoli. Now, if I replied in the language of my own personal investigations, I should, as usual, be accused of two things:—First of making Saklatvala out to be the sole and indispensable Champion of Hindustan and Lord High Protector of the People of India; secondly, of accusing everyone else of treachery and cowardice, ignorance and laziness. Therefore I will put the answer in the form of questions. Can it be shown that the Official Labour Party is doing anything about Bardoli? The Tories are certainly not stirring themselves, so are the Liberals. Assuming that the answer will in each case be in the negative, the third question will be: Is it not a fact that Mr. Jivanlal Desai of Ahmedabad has been here, and has been of the greatest assistance, not only to the cause of Bardoli (and others) agriculturists, but to Mr. Saklatvala, who has been studying the entire question for weeks past?

INTEREST OF FOREIGN PEASANTS.

Mr. Jivanlal Desai called a full meeting of the Colonial Department of the "left wingers", and, with Mr. Saklatvala, explained to them every detail of the struggle and the present situation. They have accorded unanimous sympathy and support. Some amount of political action as well as financial action as certain to result. A full report is to be sent to the peasants' organisation in Russia, and contributions are expected. The Government here does not fully know the facts, and will soon be put in a position of better information.

HARTSHORN'S "APOLOGY."

Saklatvala is writing a strong letter to Mr. Hartshorn on the subject of his pseudo-apology to the Tata firm for his unwarrantable libel on them. This letter will appear in the Indian Press, but it may be delayed. I think it will to give an outline of at least the general direction of the letter, within the limits imposed by the fact that the case is, as yet far from being removed from the control of the law.

The contentions of Mr. Saklatvala are that Mr. Hartshorn is asking for an acceptance of his apology by the firm of Tata's, from fear and not from penitence. If the move arose from regret and shame, he would be asking the acceptance of an apology by those who did not pursue him at law but whom he grossly libelled, all the Indian merchants and Indian capitalists, heaped in a bunch for venomous and indiscriminate attack. Further, there is worse behind. The great attack has been fundamentally upon political India as a mass, and not on capitalists. Hartshorn says to the wrathful Tatas. "I am sorry." But he does not say to the people of India "I went to India to investigate facts, and I did not see facts; I did not see that the Simon Commission was opposed without distinction of class or creed; I reported "No opposition in India" There were at that time five members of the Labour movement in India. They all saw opposition, and I failed to use my eyes. My excuse is that they did not, like me, travel with Baldwin's instructions and orders, and that they dared to see and say the truth, because they were not called upon to report to a Simon Commission.

NOT LIKELY.

Such an apology by the Right Honourable Gentleman is most improbable. Yet he could have made a name for himself that would have lived long after his death, had he said boldly:—The political feeling of India at this moment is without parallel in the history of India. The vastly differing political parties are categorically committed to definite union on this one question: Opposition to the Simon Commisson. Anyone with a brain and a heart could see that there was a vital and undeniable opposition to the Simon Commission.

Above all, it should have mattered exceedingly to a Labour representative that the All-India Trade Union Congress felt compelled to emerge from the limitations of politics and pass a unanimous vote, disapproving the act of the British Labour Party in allowing two members to take seats on this undesired Commission.

The Workers and Peasants' Party also protested. Not only so, but British trade unions and other working class bodies sent up resolutions not in favour of the action of their leaders but against their agreeing to participation in the Simon Commission.

ATTACKED ON ALL SIDES.

Mr. Hartshorn's constituents desired that he should debate the matter with Mr. Saklatvala, but he superciliously refused. "Sak" is still ready for the debate. All these considerations prompt the latter to conclude that, either from ill-health or by reason of "temperamental incompatibility," Mr. Hartshorn is incapable of investigating Indian conditions and telling the truth about them. The obvious conclusion is that what is wanted is no mere apology but resignation from this Commission. Tata's may be satisfied with the apology offered (my private information is that they are not, but that by the way); but Indians are not fools, and all the headlines of Anglo-Indian papers, praising the gentlemanly apology and amende honorable of Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn will not save him from the denunciation of the Indian people. Hartshorn may prefer the smiles of Tory and Liberal Commissioners to the respect of India, but Saklatvala does not retort by saying, as the Rt. Hon. gentleman did, "that he ought to have his neck wrang." He merely chants the refrain: Resign, resign! This persistent demand for Hartshorn's resignation may do something to cancel the efforts of Government-alists in India and England to bury the bigger issues under smother of praise for the Hartshorn apology—to a capitalist firm. Watchdogs are now on the alert on this side to prevent twisters "getting away with it" under the cover of camouflages and smoke screens.

MR. IYENGAR'S VISIT TO MOSCOW.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's great clarity of judgment steered him safely over the rocks set in his path, when it became known to the anti-red bloodhounds that his path lay towards Moscow. It is known that attempts were made to induce him to forego a promised and intended visit to the red metropolis; but Mr. Iyengar is made of the wrong material to alter plans at the dictation of politicians. As an example of the firm fibre of this good Indian leader (it's a pity there are not more of his like) we may refer to rumours that a profitable legal commission was offered to him as perhaps some sort of sop, and that it was rejected with some amount of scorn.

ANOTHER CENSURE BY THE CURIA.

The mail will bring you full particulars of th decree of the Political Bureau against Comrade Saklatvala's daring to say that he considered the late Speaker of the House one of the finest gentlemen of England. By the way, of course I too wish to endorse that opinion of the Ex-Speaker, and very appropriately comes his most unusual refusal of a peerage offered to him by the king, at the instance of the House of Commons. To my mind he was not only an ideal presiding officer, but the direct inheritor of traditions of Speakers that are, despite all the Procrustean Principles of communist committeemen, worth admiring and worthy of praise, whatever the uses to which Parliament and other State machines are put by the controlling economic forces of the nation at any given moment. Indeed, the contention of Bolshevik socialism is that the proletariat, when it captures a machine of power, is entitled and fated to control and dictate its operations in the interests of the revolution. If that is so, and it seems borne out by the result of every previous revolution and justified by the acts of all revolutionaries and dictators who have been non-proletarian, I am unable to see why it is wrong for the capitalists (or capitalists, financiers and landowners in alliance) to make use of Parliament as they have done, and still are doing.

Those are, however, my own opinions. I determined to call upon Saklatvala for his views. The tiles of the Lobby are now acquiring a regular groove where my footsteps take me to the shadow of the M.P. for India. Years and years ago, I was in the same sacrosanct precincts, nodding to the same nice constables as if such a thing as an anti-Labour baton were unknown, but in those days I went to beg for some concessions for Government employees by the representatives of the Liberal (or more often the Tory) party. Today one has to go in the same humble spirit to beg a word from the Big Bosses of Labour, men of much smaller parts by the way and a deal more sickening to demean oneself to. On the other hand, men like Saklatvala are most approachable and very courteous to all. He said that Indians will understand the fact that opinions must always differ; and also that all individuals should strive to follow the Party in all matters where conscience or principle is not being manifestly broken by the party. The great fight of the communists against a world of opposition and wrong must be held superior to the interests and views of any individual. Hero-worship and pampering have been responsible for the creation of such monstrosities politically speaking as the MacDonalds and the Thomases. We hope no such personal worship will ever arise in the communist ranks. The events round which the Simon Commission yet utters no word centered, as against the wisdom of Saklatvala's expression of warm personal obligation, were well-known to all, and all must form a judgment. Saklatvala would rather India should investigate the difference that exists between the point of view of the I.L.P. and that of the communist party. The former says it is dead against the Simon Commission yet utters no word of protest against Major Attlee, M.P., who openly flouts the I.L.P. decision. What good is any Party that lets a member fall away and not only act against the Party but even, marvellous to relate, sway the Party to forego its own policy?

DIVINE SOURCE OF LOVE AND LIGHT

ROMAIN ROLLAND ON RAMAKRISHNA

The following translation from the original French of a letter written by Mon. Rolland the famous French litterateur to Swami Shivanandajee Maharaj of the Ramkrishna Mission is reprodnced from the August issue of the "Prabuddha Bharata"

Dear and respect Swami Shivananda:

Allow a Frenchman who profoundly admires Sri Ramakrishna, to address himself to you who had the good fortune to be his personal disciple.

A year ago, my sister, Madeline Rolland, and myself read the "Life of Sri Ramakrishna" and other publications which have been dedicated to him by the Advaita Ashrama. I want to make known in the West that divine source of love and light. Nothing is more necessary to the humanity of our time than this revelation of the harmonious unity of all religious faiths, than this communion with God, manifold in form and yet Himself without form, who is the Being of all living beings.

EXTREMELY DELICATE TASK.

But it is an extremely delicate task to translate (that is to say, to transpose) into a Western book a personality so fundamentally Indian as that of Sri Ramakrishna. For, some of his religious experiences would be incomprehensible to almost the entire European public, and will even run the risk of concealing the most essential qualities of his life and thought, which could be of powerful assistance to it. That is why I am proceeding slowly; I am waiting until there appears in myself a living and true harmony of the work which I wish to write.

It is very precious to me to be able to communicate directly with you who saw with your own eyes this extraordinary man. Our epoch, too intellectualistic as it is, has a tendency to doubt the human existence of all the superhuman personalities of history. Even when it pretends to respect the lofty ideals, of which they were the torches, it sees in them only symbols created by the spirit of a race and of an age; one sees to-day those who deny that Jesus or Buddha had ever existed. It will not be slow in doing the same for Sri Ramakrishna, if his living witnesses do not leave in writing the proof of his life amongst them on the earth. I should like to make known to the European public your direct testimony.

THE PROBLEM OF SUFFERING.

I wish also to ask you some en-lightenment on an important question: the problem of suffering with Ramakrishna. I have read lately an excellent article in "Prabuddha Bharata" on the question of "service" with Vivekananda and Ramakrishna in which it was maintained that the great disciple had only drawn out the consequences of his Master's teachings, —of his "adoration of the Divine in men," and that there was no disagreement between them. But it appears to me that the more essential feature of the personality of Vivekananda was the mournful and heroic obsession of universal suffering and of evil to fight against or to console. Is it not the same entral idea, quite different from the universal Divine Vision which filled Ramakrishna with ecstasy of joy and with great faith in the Eternal? What was his attitude with regard to the cruel injustices of Nature and of society, of unfirtunate people, and of those who are oppressed or persecuted? Was he content simply to love them? Did he not seek to help them? And has he not precisely destined his great disciple Vivekananda to that work?

Believe me, dear Swami Shivananda.

Yours affectionately,

ROMAIN ROLLAND

(Continued from column 6.)

Afghan State in the way they did in Turkey, and after the Khost rebellion their movements were circumscribed. As the result of his world tour the Afghan King takes home lessons of the West, wisely accepted through Turkish channels—all count him as a hero of Islam. And so the awakening of the Moslem world as sometimes reflected in the nationalism of the East is not a detached movement. All are working as members of the body politic of El Islam, with a concrete local basis but built over with multi-coloured and heterogeneous superstructure.

IN THE WAKE OF TURKEY

NEW IDEALS IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

After travelling some forty thousand miles through the Moslem East I find that great changes are coming over the face of Islam, but its mind remains unchanged (declares Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, in the "Morning Post.") The activities of the Big Four of present-day Islam—the Ghazi Mustapha Kemal, the Shah of Persia, Ibn Saud, and King Amanullah—are essentially one in character and may ultimately bring about the realization of a great confederacy of Islam.

For these four great national leaders, although working on different lines according to their respective local conditions, are nevertheless pan-Islamists unawares; the link with the Faith is never broken.

In Angora the Ghazi is engaged on a tremendous experiment of blending East and West. To the Turk he is now a symbol, a military hero. The man in the street obeys his commands to discard the fez and to liberate women with less concern than a private soldier feels in carrying out his sergeant's or captain's orders. Being a soldier born, the Turk values victory, and bows to one who has secured it.

TRUTH ABOUT TURKEY.

The real truth about the Turkish experiment came to me at Hyder Pasha when the Angora train was ready to start, and I was still busy with my ablutions before prayers. "The train won't wait till you finish your washing," shouted an officer. I paid no attention to the remark. "Oh, well" he went on, "perhaps you can fly to Angora on your magic carpet."

The next morning I was surprised to see the same officer praying with me in the train; he remarked apologetically that his behaviour of the previous night was in keeping with the national desire to show to the people that indolent methods of the Sultan could not now be tolerated, and that time was of value. Furthermore he told me that only a ruthless war on the clergy of old Stamboul, who had so long stifled the nation's aspirations, could remove their hold upon the popular imagination. "For the rest," he added proudly, "we are not the people to renounce a faith for which our forebears have bled."

At Angora the thud of cement machines is heard at every turn, huge cranes are everywhere, while far below stretch houses offices, banks, and foreign Embassies. "Everybody must work here," said a Turkish deputy to me, "and keep on working." Depositing his European felt hat at the door, and using a skull cap, he prayed with me later at the Kara Oghalund Mosque. So too, though Turkish girls go unveiled they "do not," as a Christian missionary complained, "marry Christians yet."

THE WAHABI RULER.

Between Kemal Pasha of Turkey and Ibn Saud, of Arabia, ruler of the Wahabi zealots, how great a contrast! Ibn Saud holds the keys of the Shrine of Islam. His task has been to organize one of the biggest movements in contemporary history and to give the scattered nomads of the desert racial feeling, and tribal unity. His austere preaching of that version of Islam that rids the faith of all its dogmatic trappings has fired the imagination of his desert warriors.

The Wahabi, too, allows modern means and methods to penetrate the wild wastes of Arabia, for he thinks these are God's gifts which can be harnessed to the cause of a great renaissance of Islam. He even believes in having dealings with the "Infidels," since hatred of the religion of others was never taught by the Prophet; yet his mind is radically different from that of the Turk.

Ibn Saud, being an Arab, and a dweller in the early home of Islam, feels his spiritual responsibility towards the Moslem world and wishes to acquit himself favourably in its eyes by his handling of his country. He suffers from no unfortunate precedents as do the Turks, but he, too, in his way, is working towards the goal of Moslem unity.

A COMPARISON.

No story of the present-day Islam would be complete without examining the conditions obtaining in Persia and Afghanistan. Here, as in Turkey and Arabia, that single-minded effort that characterizes the task of their kings is a main feature. Both Raza Shah Pahlavi and King Amanullah are following in the wake of Turkey both like the Angora nationalist realize that the Western economic pressure is to be challenged by means of ordered evolution and not necessarily through wholesale adoption of European methods.

The Pahlavi hat—the wearing of which is obligatory upon all Persian officials—is a replica of the French military headgear, their tunics are not unlike the "shirts" of the Indian cavalry. But the surprising fact is that a commander speaks in the poetical language reminiscent of a Hafiz or a Khyam. I say speaks, because I never heard a Persian shout, not even a fierce drill sergeant.

The soldiery is there with the most modern rifles, guns, even tanks, and you can see them any day forming and re-forming squads at the Madan Sepah in Teheran; but brusqueness you would not meet. Two soldiers were buying roasted grams and dried fruits; as I was photographing the gateway of the parade ground they looked on. "What do you do with these pictures" asked one of them. "Send to Europe, I suppose," said his companion, without as much as waiting for my reply. Munching their lunch they walked on and conversed freely with others who were taking the conscripts to be uniformed. Then a motor passed us like the very whirlwind and froze every soldier to attention. It was their hero King, intent upon paying a surprise visit on some department.

A PERSIAN CINEMA.

At dusk, when the policeman at point duty stood under a metal umbrella wearily directing the traffic that won't obey him, he and I walked to the cinema. "This is the Russian cinema"; he made low salutations to me, and was swallowed up in the crowd of men and heavily-veiled women that moved on the pavement of the Poppy Avenue while I looked at the films brought from Moscow all the way by air. An interpreter translated the captions, but the audience showed no vociferous interest, even at the most thrilling episodes. It would have been against Persian decorum.

THE MOSQUE OF SEPAHSALAR.

Presently a female voice burst into an old Persian song from behind a curtain on the stage, then the audience was moved to tears in mute appreciation. "This Jewess sings well," remarked a young Persian to me. "My sister sings better, though, but she sings in our garden in summer to her relations only." True, I thought the wave of modernization had reached Persia, but they had blended the West with the East to suit their local atmosphere: yes; the face of Islam changes; its mind, never.

Next night I was in the Mosque of Sepahsalar that adjoins the Persian Parliament house. The congregation was a record one,, as a Mujtahid of great sanctity was to enlighten the Faithful on the true version of the Battle of Martyrs—a history of over a thousand years ago—when he had moved us to proper religious frenzy of excitement. "Let it all pass," he said, "it is time now to close our ranks, by thinking Islam as the Prophet thought." Pan-Islamism came up again, and I noticed the brilliance of the electric lamps fade, till gradually they were a mere glow. We dispersed and went our several ways.

The clergy have never challenged the self and hence the diminution of lighting," we said. Precisely at 9-30 the lights were up again, the modern Noushairwan had finished his round.

Then the shifting scenes of old Kabul are with us as a gentle reminder that Afghanistan no longer remains a veiled country. Its King has made a beginnings. He is the first in Afghanistan, but last as regards Turkey, Arabia, and Persia Our neighbours in Teheran had their diplomatic representatives in London seventy years before us. But Amanullah surprises his countrymen less than he does the West, for he has placed his finger on the pulse of his nation. European methods are good to him, so long as they do not clash with what Afghanistan cherishes most.

REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

His introduction of reforms in Afghanistan is symptomatic of a new attitude of mind which judges every idea in terms not of age but of utility in a world where sentiment has given place to value. Like the Turkish Ghazi, he is also a symbol of the warrior—and fighters the Afghans will always be. Here, again, culture has drifted to Afghanistan from Persia, and the strict religious observances from Arabia, the two being grafted in the definitely military mind of the Afghan.

mThe clergy have never challenged the

(Continued in Col. 4.)

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